FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR P. M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 263 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1922. TWO ANNAS

Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

Incorporated in Holland.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid-up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve funds F42,105,211 £3,508,767

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)

Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE

Head Agency at Batavia
BRANCHES:

DUCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Solo
Bandoeng	Padang	Tebing Tinggi
Cheribon	Palembang	(Delhi)
Djember	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djocja	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Kota Radja	Samarang	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Soerabaia	Weltevreden
Macassar		

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.

BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.

JAPAN:—Kobe.

CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.

LONDON BANKERS:—National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00,000,—Iff the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

BOMBAY. OFFICE.—HORNBY HOUSE Hornby Road.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agent.

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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
11th November ..	MANTUA x	10,902
18th ,, ..	MOREA	10,911
25th ,, ..	MALWA	10,941
2nd December ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th ,, ..	NARKUNDA *	16,227
16th ,, ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
23rd ,, ..	KARMALA x	9,098
30th ,, ..	KHIVA	9,097
1923		
6th January ..	MOLDAVIA*	15,800
13th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
20th ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,, ..	NALDERA *	15,825
3rd February ..	MALWA	10,941
10th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,, ..	KHYBER ..	9,014
24th ,, ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
3rd March ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
10th ,, ..	DEVANHA ..	8,092
17th ,, ..	CHINA ..	7,952
24th ,, ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
31st ,, ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
7th April ..	MALWA ..	10,941
14th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,, ..	NARKUNDA *..	16,227
28th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089

x Through steamers from China.

*Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN—leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1922.		
21st November ..	NEVASA	9,071
8th December ..	MATIANA	8,600
22nd ,, ..	MULBERA	9,100
1923		
5th January ..	MASHOBRA	8,324
19th ,, ..	GAZANA*	....
2nd February ..	GAMARIA*	....
16th ,, ..	MASULA*	....
7th March ..	MALDA	8,600
16th March ..	DOMALA	8,200
30th ,, ..	DUMANA	8,600
13th April ..	MANDALA	8,240
27th ,, ..	MANTOLA	8,960

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

SAILINGS TO STRAITS & CHINA.

1922.		
17th November	SICILIA	
15th December	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Nellore."
28th ,,	SOUDAN	
30th ,, ..	DELTA	
1923		
12th January	MOREA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. "Kalyan."
22nd ,,	SICILIA	
9th February	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Khyber."
28th Feb	SOUDAN...	
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA	Connects at Colombo with "Karmala"
6th April ..	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with "Kashgar"

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
24th November..	NALDERA	15,825
15th December ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
1923.		
12th January ..	MOREA	10,911
9th February ..	NARKUNDA	16,227
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA	15,800
6th April ..	NALDERA	15,825

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
6th November.	VITA ..	Karachi via Coast.
9th ,, ..	BANKURA	P. Gulf viaKarachi
10th ,, ..	VASNA	Busreh via Karachi.
11th ,, ..	LINGA ..	Karachi Coasting
15th ,, ..	TAROBA..	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P.O. Box. 122.

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AND
B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
15, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1230.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.LINE.

NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Awa Maru ..	J. Saito	6,028	23 Oct.	10 Nov.
Tamba Maru ..	N. Wada	5,875	13 Nov.	25 Nov.
Moji Maru ..	Y. Tomioka	3,757	27 Nov.	11 Dec.
Wakasa Maru ..	M. Goto	6,074	14 Dec.	26 Dec.
Kamakura Maru	J. Fujinawa	5,829	27 Dec.	10 Jan.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, art fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

Y. YOSHIDA,
Manager.

Telephone No. 273, 4263.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort. Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
s. s. Jalavijaya ..	7,250	10th November
s. s. Holmberg ..	5,100	17th ,,
s. s. Jalatarang ..	4,300	20th ,,

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCHANT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DIRECT JOURNEY TO MANGALORE, WITHIN RS. 8 ONLY.

This Company's Steamer NOUR-EL-BAHR will sail to Mangalore direct, and for Malabar Coasting Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant. Passengers intending to travel by this steamer are requested to book their passage in the Company's Head Office or Branch in the Dock. The vessel is fitted with electric lights and affords every facilities to the passengers. For fares, etc., please enquire at Company's Head Office:—
364-66, Katha Bazar, Mandvi, Bombay 3.
M5377

O. S. K. LINE

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Arrival.	Departure.
Himalaya M.	G. Matsuzaki	8th Nov.	24th Nov.
Indo-Maru	S. Kametaka.	13th Nov.	28th Nov.
Sumatra Maru	K. Takahashi	27th Nov.	13th Dec.
Honolulu M.	H. Meguro	12th Dec.	28th Dec.
Java Maru	J. Kojima.	27th Dec.	12th Jan.

For Freight and passages, etc. apply to
K. SHIMA.
Manager.
P. O Box No. 2855.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK,

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.

Authorised Capital ..... Fl. 60,000,000 about £5,000,000
Paid-up Capital and Reserve Fund Fl. 75,000,000 about £6,250,000
HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA,
BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST BRANCHES:

Ampenan	Palembang
Bandeong	Pekalongan
Cheribon	Probolinggo
Gorantolo	Semarang
Macassar	Soerabaia
Medan	Tjilatjap
Menado	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.

CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.

BRITISH INDIA:—Bombay and Calcutta.

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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

W. J. de GRAAN.
Manager.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
Bank Street.

BRANCHES.

Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by Post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit account subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent per annum the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Cpoies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK.

LIMITED

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,50,00,525-0-0.
Paid up Capital and Reserves ..... Rs. 2,13,69,957-8-0.
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,25,46,567-8-0.

Sir D. T. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE: 31, Great Street, Helens, London E. C. 3.

Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON.

Every facility offered for general and Exchange banking throughtout India and with Europe and America, Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received. For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

General Manger,
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$30,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton.	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo.	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
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ESTABLISHED 1870
No. 315, HORNBY ROAD,
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Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

SAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
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THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD. LAHORE.

ESTABLISHED 1908.

The oldest Indian Life Office under Indian management.

1. Policies kept up automatically. No fear of 1 and forfeiture lapse.
2. Conditions Liberal.
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4. Financial position of the Company declared sound and strong as a result of Actuarial valuation. Handsome Bonuses declared to Profit participating Policy holders.
5. Female Lives also insured under certain tables.
6. Insurance Policies under all upto date schemes issued. Energetic and respectable Agents wanted all over India on liberal terms. Every patriotic Indian must make it a point to patronize "Bharat."

For particulars please apply to:—

R. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office.

303, Hornby Road (Top Floor) Bombay.

JIVANLAL G. PATEL,
Ch. Agent, B. I. Co., Ltd.
Richey Road,
No. 6127, Ahmedabad.

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THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.

For particulars apply to—
THE SECRETARIES,
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

ASSETS EXCEED.. .. Rs. 1,94,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	,, 11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	,, 1,18,68,425
TOTAL FUNDS	,, 1,37,15,436

HEAD OFFICE:
5, WALLACE STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
Madras 27, Moore Street, ,, ,, J. W. Waddell.
New York (U. S. A.) U. S. Manager: Sumner Ballard.

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INDIA.
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ld., Martin & Co. Ld., Birla Bros. Ld.
MADRAS—Rosher & Co., Minulla. Hussain Saib & Co.
KARACHI—Jamshed N. B. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Ekambhai Ambalal & Co.
COCHIN, etc.—Peirce Leslie & Co. Ld.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.

BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co. Ld., R. D. Tata & Co. Ld.,

CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F. M. S.
SINGAPORE—Barker & Co. Ld. M. A. Nemazee & Sons.
PENANG—Behr & Co. Duree & Thomas Ld.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrison & Crosfield Ld.
PT. SWETTENHAM—Harrison & Crosfield Ld.
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TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.
MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.
UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON. { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd. / Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine Underwriters).

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

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(Made in Germany)
ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE.
Price 8 Annas per tube.
Can be had from all Chemists or from The
POPULAR PHARMACY
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch:—Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM.

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Personal Magnetism,
Will Power
Nerve Force——
Call it what you will—

Is the intangible power that controls human destiny. It is the key to all business and social success. This power is no special gift of anyone. It is latent in every one. We help you how to display it. By our system, you can learn in a few days at your own home and not only achieve success yourself, but you can influence the mind, health and actions of others to a remarkable degree. For details.

ADDRESS:—
THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE.
TINNEVELLY, S. INDIA. 2130

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rate:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—People interested in public speaking to apply for correspondence course in oratory, to the COLLEGE OF ORATORY, Surat.
A R5371

WANTED—An expert and experienced MANAGER, having full knowledge of a canvasser. Apply sharp THE RELIANCE PRINTING PRESS, 2nd Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
A R5346

SALARY Rs. 100-250 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a BRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two Days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1, Rawalpindi.

WANTED.—A MANAGER for the Bombay branch of the Standard Bank of India, Ltd., Head Office Lahore Punjab. Pay from Rs. 500 to 1,000 per month according to qualifications, with very good future prospects. Only capable men need apply. Applicants to see the undersigned personally at the following address at 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. before the 10th instant. KISHANSINGH Managing Director and Proprietor, S. K. Kishansingh & Co., Commission Agents, Kalbadevi Road, Post Box No. 2, Chhotalal Buildings, 3rd Floor, Bombay.
14759

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TO BE LET—For Hindus only. A well-ventilated AIRY BUNGALOW at Walkeshwar Road, near Government House. Apply or see personally Messrs. CHENIRAM JESRAJ, 393, Kalbadevi Road.
C R5319

TO BE LET for high class Hindoos, just opposite Marine Lines Station. Sea view. Apply Third Floor between 12 to 3 p.m.
C R5342

TO LET—MOTOR SHOW ROOMS, GARAGES and BLOCKS with every facilities and electrical pump for water in a new building Gowalia Tank Road, opposite Kumbala P. O., WASSIAWAL ASSOMAL & CO.
C R5164

TO LET from 1st December, 1922, extensive SHOWROOM with about 8,000 sq. ft. floor space, with basement and balcony, at Hughes Road Cumbala Hill near Rolls-Royce Ltd., best suited for big motor showroom, there is permission to run a workshop also in the premises, separate entrance to workshop, personal inspection invited. For further particulars please apply to T. J. Pratt (Bombay) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C14771

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G R5327

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FRESH FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEEDS —Buy your seeds from an old, established and reliable house,—PESTONJEE P. POCHA & SONS, Seed Merchants, Poona. Price list free on application.
GA R5264

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

FOR SALE—One Brand New AVERY'S SELF-CONTAINED ROAD WEIGH-BRIDGE, complete (no loose weights) Pillar and Steel Yard Pattern "C" for a big Motor Vehicle, suitable to weigh 20 tons of load platform 20 ft. 0 in. by 8 ft. 0 in. and one Brand New BABCOCK and WILCOX MILD STEEL SELF-SUPPORTING CHIMNEY of 7 ft. 0 in. dia by 150 ft. 0 in. high complete with all fittings, foundation bolts and C. I. washers. For prices apply to the undersigned. (Sd.) G. E. SUTCLIFFE, Manager, The Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited. Shahpur Mills, Ahmedabad.
K 14669

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—OFFICE FURNITURE, glass cases and Roneo Copier, new typewriter, also beautiful marble and wooden top counters. Apply Box No. 8676 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
14777

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ANY PERSON wishing to increase his or her income, to develop mental efficiency and to secure a NEVER-FAILING MEMORY, should apply at once for free descriptive Literature to The SECRETARY, PELMAN INSTITUTE, 22, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. Also write for free booklet "HOW TO LEARN FRENCH" by the Unique Pelman System.
C13678

EDUCATIONAL.

C. C. EDUCATION OFFICE, Junner (Poona) teach Accountancy by post. Standing 15 years. Apply for prospectus. Fees moderate.
M R5138

LOST AND FOUND.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED to all people that my one share of Indore Malwa United Mills bearing No. 5324 which I had sold to Seth Srikishan Peladas of Indore is lost. If any man who will produce the above share to me within one month will get a reward of Rs. 25.
PB R5385

FINANCIAL.

RS. 5,000.—Required by businessman on sound Security. Repayable in 4 months by equal instalments. Apply Box No. 8675, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R5382

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KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best Donegal TWEED of soft natural wool. Very fashionable. Satisfaction sure. Suit length (7½ yds. by 24in.), Rs. 12; Coat length (5 yds.), Rs. 9; Lotus Honey, Re. 1 per tola; Leather Vanity Bag, Rs. 3-2-0 each. Black, brown or khaki Putties (leg bandage), Rs. 2-12-0 per pair. We supply everything of Kashmir at competitive prices. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar (KASHMIR).
T R5330

SWADESHI FELT AND TURKISH CAPS—As our motto is large sale and small profits, we have made 35 per cent. reduction in the prices of our Aligarh Mohata Felt Caps which are very durable and beautiful. Cotton Lining at Rs. 18, Silk Lining Rs. 24, Leather Lining at Rs. 30 per dozen. Apply to MOHATA FELT MANUFACTURING CO., Bagdiwar, DELHI.
D R5313

PROFESSION

INFALLIBLE REMEDIES FOR

Sprue, Consumption, Gall-stone, Tumours, Sinus, Dropsy, Bone Disease, Brain Diseases, Appendicitis, Rheumatoid, Arthritis, etc.

Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application. No operation. No injection.

Our medicines are Non-poisonous.

DOCTOR SAM, WILLIAMS.

Graduated Biochemist,
N. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.

N. B.—Only Europeans and Educated Indians are admitted.
14461

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia,
(HOWRAH).

P.S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy V. P. P. Charges As. 6.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD.

NOTICE OF 2ND CALL ON 2ND PREFERENCE SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of Directors held on 18th October, 1922, the second call of Rs. 30 per share on 2nd Preference shares of the above Company was made and it was determined that such call should be paid on 15th November 1922 at the Registered Office of the Company, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. Interest at 9 per cent will be charged on the payments made after 15th November, 1922.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th October, 1922. C14691

NOTICE.

THE COTTON AND SILK WEAVING WORKS, LTD. (DEHGAM.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the shareholders that at the instance of the Company's Auditor the Extraordinary General Meeting advertised for the 12th November, 1922, has been POSTPONED until further notice.

NIRMALDAS AND SONS.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Karachi, 2-11-1922. C14778

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership firm of "THAKORDAS RANCHORDAS" wherein (1) J. MONI & Coy., (2) HARIRAM BECHER and (3) DEVKISAN TULJARAM, were as partners doing business in "Dhotees" at Muljee Jetha Cloth Market and the partnership firm of "B. Kantilal" also doing business in "Dhotees" at Champagali and in which firm the said (1) Thakordas Ranchordas & Co. (2) Pranlal Vasanjee and (3) Manishanker Hariram, were as partners, are both dissolved from Asho Vad 30th S. J. 1978 i.e. 20th October, 1922 and that a new business in "Dhotees" under the name and style of "B. Kantilal" is commenced in the said shop at Muljee Jetha Market by the said Hariram Bechar since the above date, who is solely responsible for the said new business in Dhotees which may be carried on in the said name of "B. Kantilal."

(Sd.) Devkisan Tuljaram
(Sd.) Jani Hariram Bechar
(Sd.) Jani Manishanker Hariram
(Sd.) J. Moni & Coy.
C14774

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 100 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th September, 1922, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 7th day of December, 1922, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 18th day of November, 1922. The Dividend Warrant will be posted to each Shareholder to his address last standing on the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th day of November, 1922, to the 3rd day of December, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th November, 1922. 14742

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 50 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th September, 1922, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 7th day of December, 1922, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 18th day of November, 1922. The Dividend Warrant will be posted to each Shareholder to his address last standing on the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th day of November, 1922, to the 3rd day of December, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th November, 1922. 14743

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 50 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th September, 1922, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 7th day of December, 1922, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 18th day of November, 1922. The Dividend Warrant will be posted to each Shareholder to his address last standing on the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th day of November, 1922, to the 3rd day of December, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th November, 1922. 14744

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 30 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th September, 1922, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 7th day of December, 1922, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 18th day of November, 1922. The Dividend Warrant will be posted to each Shareholder to his address last standing on the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th day of November, 1922, to the 3rd day of December, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th November, 1922. 14745

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 70 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th September, 1922, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 7th day of December, 1922, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 18th day of November, 1922. The Dividend Warrant will be posted to each Shareholder to his address last standing on the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th day of November, 1922, to the 3rd day of December, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th November, 1922. 14746

AN OPPORTUNITY TO EARN MONEY.

WANTED—AGENTS on liberal Commission terms to represent Messrs. A. WELS AND CO., Sports Manufacturers (Specialist for Tennis and Badminton Bats), Sialkot Punjab. Cash Security of Rs. 500 essential interest allowed 6 per cent. Apply sharp to the above firm.
C14739

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PIONEER CLAY AND INDUSTRIAL WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Khanapur, on SUNDAY, the 19th day of November, 1922, at 12 noon to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Director's Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account as at 30th June 1922.

(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend on the Preference Shares.

(3) To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

(4) To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

(5) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th of November to the 26th November 1922.

By order of the Board,
M. S. NADKARNI AND CO.,
Managing Agents.

Khanapur, 31st October, 1922. C14779

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of non-Resident Medical Assistant at the Acworth Leper Asylum. Salary Rs. 250 per month.

The duties of the post will consist principally in the administration of derivatives of chaulmoogra oil and in recording the results obtained. The candidate appointed will be required to undertake to serve for 2 years and applicants should forward their application, stating age, medical qualification, present employment and past experience, with not more than 3 copies of testimonials to the Undersigned before December 1st, 1922.

J. E. SANDILANDS, M.D., D.P.H.,
Ag: Hon: Secretary.

Municipal Offices;
Bombay, 6-11-1922. C14772

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between Mr. PANAKEDECHE MACHARI KRISHNA and ANTONIO JOAO DA CUNHA, carrying on business as Electricians Electrical Engineers and Contractors at Fern House, Ormiston Road, Colaba, under the style or firm of Messrs. Cunha Krishna and Co., has been dissolved as from the 1st day of November 1922, so far as concerns the said Panakedeche Machari Krishna who retires from the said firm.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1922.

A. J. DE CUNHA,
P. M. KRISHNA.
R5384

PUBLIC NOTICE TO EUROPEANS

MUNICIPAL ELECTION "A" WARD.

IN connection with the forthcoming Municipal Election the Committee of the Bombay Branch of the European Association have decided unanimously to SUPPORT THE CANDIDATURE OF MR. H. J. DAVIS, and recommend that all European Firms and Voters in the A. (Fort) Ward should afford him their UNSTINTED SUPPORT.

J. ADDYMAN, J.P., M.L.C.,
Chairman.

3rd November, 1922. 14770

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW RESIDENCE FOR THE MAHARAJ KUMAR SAHEB OF KUTCH—NEAR KUTCH MANDVI.

TENDERS are invited for the above before the 30th of November, 1922. The estimated cost of the building is about Rupees 3,00,000 (three lakhs of rupees).

Apply for the particulars and model drawings to the Private Secretary to the Maharaja Saheb of Kutch personally.

Preference will be given to experienced Kutchi contractors.
C14738

BUILDING MATERIALS.

SEALED TENDERS INVITED by November 25th, for the purchase and removal of a corrugated iron building on wooden frame in the Prince of Wales Museum grounds about 149 feet by 35 feet. For full particulars and form of contract apply to MUSEUM SECRETARY.
C14781

YOUR HOROSCOPE.

LIFE-READING—For one year in monthly details, Rs. 2. General whole Life-Reading Rs. 5. Whole Life-Reading in details, Rs. 8 Information required—Date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth), or copy of Horoscope. Testimonials from all quarters.

One year's weekly predictions for Businessmen, Rs. 8.

Apply to:—

E. R. SREENIVASAIYA,
Krishnailaea Agrahar, Mysore.
R4386

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Incorporated in England.

REORGANISATION OF TRAFFIC AND LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

WITH effect from 1st November, the present Traffic and Locomotive Departments will be replaced by three new departments, Commercial, Transportation and Mechanical. The heads of these new departments will be designated Chief Traffic Manager, Chief Transportation Superintendent and Chief Mechanical Engineer. The present posts of General Traffic Manager and Locomotive Superintendent will be abolished with effect from 1st November. An organisation with large divisions in place of the present small traffic districts will at the same time be adopted.

2 Hitherto the public have addressed the General Traffic Manager, but in future the following heads of the new departments should be referred to:—

(a) The Chief Traffic Manager in all matters in connection with goods, luggage, parcels, horse, carriage and motor traffic.

(b) The Chief Transportation Superintendent only in regard to passanger traffic, except questions of rates, fares and refunds, which will be dealt with by the Chief Traffic Manager.

3 The local officers of the Commercial Department, to whom the public may refer in local matters relating to goods, luggage, parcels, horse, carriage and motor traffic (instead of the present District Traffic Superintendents) will be as follows:—

Headquarters of Local Officers of Commercial Departments	Sections of line for which they will be responsible for Commercial duties.
Divisional Traffic Manager, Bombay, (Wadi Bundar).	Bombay to Nandgaon (in), Kalyan to Karjat (ex.) and Manmad to Ahmednagar (ex.)
Divisional Traffic Manager, Nagpur.	Nandgaon (ex) to Bhusaval, Bhusaval to Nagpur, Bhusaval to Bhopal (ex), Itarsi to Jubbalpore and Itarsi to Parasia.
Divisional Traffic Manager, Jhansi.	Bhopal (in) to Jhansi, including Bhopal—Ujjain, Bina-Kotah and Bina-Katni branches; Jhansi to Cawnpore, Manikpur and Delhi including branches.
Divisional Traffic Manager, Sholapur.	Karjat (in) to Raichur and Dhond to Ahmednagar (in).

4 The present District Traffic Superintendent, with headquarters at Delhi, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Bhusaval and Sholapur will be abolished.

5 The local officers of the Transportation Department will be as follows:—

Headquarters of Local Officers of Transportation Department.	Sections of the line for which they will be responsible for technical operating duties and passanger traffic arrangements.
District Traffic Superintendent, Bombay.†	Bombay to Kasara (ex) and Kalyan to Karjat (ex).
District Traffic Superintendent, Manmad.	Kasara (in) to Nandgaon (in) and Manmad to Ahbednagar (ex).
Divisional Transportation Superintendent, Bhusaval.	Nandgaon (ex) to Itarsi (ex).
District Traffic Superintendent, Nagpur.	Bhusaval (ex) to Nagpur.
District Traffic Superintendent, Jubbulpore.	Jubbulpore to Itarsi (in), Itarsi to Parasia and Itarsi to Bhopal (ex).
District Traffic Superintendent, Bina.	Bina (in) to Bhopal (in), Bhopal to Ujjain, Bina to Katni and Bina to Kotah.
Divisional Transportation Superintendent, Jhansi.	Jhansi to Bina (ex), Jhansi to Cawnpore, Jhansi to Manikpore, Jhansi to Delhi and Juhi to Banda.
Divisional Transportation Superintendent, Sholapur.	Karjat (in) to Raichur and Dhond to Ahmednagar (in).

† A Divisional Transportation Superintendent will shortly replace this officer, and will be notified in due course.

6 The public should not refer to the eight Transportation Officers tabulated in the previous paragraph, except in regard to local passanger traffic arrangements. The public in other local railway traffic matters (namely, goods, luggage, parcel, horse, carriage and motor traffic) should refer to the Divisional Traffic Managers tabulated in paragraph 3.

7 The local officers of the Mechanical Department will be the Works Manager, Parel, and the District Mechanical Engineer, Jhansi. The Electrical Engineer, Parel, will be under the Chief Mechanical Engineer.

R. McLEAN,
Agent.

Bombay, 14th October, 1922. C14600

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
52 Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MOUNT ROAD NEAR THE JUNCTION OF VICTORIA ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from Manibai, the widow and administratrix of the estate of Lakhmidas Haridas, Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1922, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.) the undermentioned valuable immoveable property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that undivided 1/3 Share in the piece or parcel of Government Leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being on the west side of Mount Road, Mazagaon, outside the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 33747 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the Mount Road and on or towards the West partly by the property of Kharsetji Rustomji Kama and partly by the property in the occupation of Sir Jacob Alias Sassoon on or towards the North by the property of Haji Gulam Mohomed Ajam on or towards the South by the property of H. H. Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, and which premises are a portion of Government leasehold piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 63229 square yards or thereabouts comprised in and secondly described in the Indenture of lease bearing date the 23rd day of December 1909 and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Lakhmidas Haridas and Rustomji Dhanjibhai Sethna of the other part and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 97, New No. 16331, Old Survey No. 688 and New SurveyNo. 3657.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Purnanand Clubwalla & Jasubhai attorneys for Bai Manibai widow and administratrix of Lakhmidas Haridas at their Office at No. 11 Hammum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
28 Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH STORES NEAR MAZAGON RY. STATION, JUST BELOW THE BRIDGE.

To-day TUESDAY, the 7th November, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of the officer-in-charge, Government Telegraph Stores, Mazgaon at the above address the following unserviceable stores consisting of unserviceable iron wire, scrapped copper, cast and wrought iron, bicycles and their accessories and other miscellaneous stores.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the goods taken delivery of within 7 days of the Auction Sale i.e. before 15th November 1922.

Other conditions, subject to which the Auction sale will be held, will be read before commencing the sale and can be understood by the prospective purchasers before the Auction Sale on application to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th November, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MALABAR HILL, WALKESHWAR ROAD, OPP. PARSEES FIRE TEMPLE AND NEXT TO TYAB TERRACE.

Under instructions from G. G. Nadkarni Esqr., the Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Abdul Husein Tyaballi Mohuawalla and Hassanalli Badrudin Palanpurwalla, Insolvents and with the consent of V. C. Shroff Plaintiff in Suit No. 3581 of 1922, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday the 7th November, 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the Premises the right title and interest of the Insolvents, and the said V. C. Shroff in the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that vacant piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate, lying and being at Malabar Hill, Walkeshwar Road, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 699 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of a larger piece of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323, New No. 2,128, Old Survey No. 13, and New Survey No. 2/7293 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 2490 (2) 2490 (A) and Street Nos. 433, 461, A/433 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the Malabar Hill Road, on or towards the West by the Property of the Collector of Bombay on or towards the North by the property of Sultanalli Rasulji and on or towards the South by the property of Usman Haji Abdulla.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co., Attorneys for the Official Assignee and Mr. V. C. Shroff Plaintiff in Suit No. 3581 of 1922 at their Office at 1st Ash Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th November, 1922.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of household furniture by well known makers, Chapel's Piano, Glass, Crockery, and plated ware, Roberts and other well-known makers.

On Saturday the 11th November, 1922, at Star Mansions Fazal Road, Colaba, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of sliding dining table, dining room chairs, mirror back side board, and dining waggon, tea tables, Drawing Room Suite, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, screen jardiniers, piano by Chapel's Singer Sewing Machine, Hall lamps, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver show-cases. Gunn sectional Book case pictures, ornaments, hatstand, Indian carved Furniture, teapoys, file cabinet, Ice Chest, season wood almirahs, cloths presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and plated ware, etc.

The property of D. Rose Esq., of Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Co., and others.

Catalogues will be printed and the property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th November, 1922.

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
THE MILE-A-MINUTE SERIAL
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
BY THE THRILL-A-MINUTE
STUNT KING
CHARLES HUTCHISON
IT STARTS TO-DAY!
IT STARTS TO-DAY!
IT STARTS TO-DAY!

Life means nothing to Hutch. The Greater the risks the Better he likes them.

NO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY WILL INSURANCE HIM.
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
A THRILLING STORY OF NEW YORK HARBOUR.
Life in a great Harbour
Life on the big Ships
Action on Sea, Land and Air
Will startle you!
Amaze you!
Keep you in a pitch of
Exciting interest!
CHARLES HUTCHISON
The World's Greatest Thrill Creator in a Dramatic Story of New York's Harbour Life. Clean, vigorous, breath-catching! Spectacular!
CHARLES HUTCHISON
The Thrill-A-Minute Stunt King in
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
The Greater the risks the better he likes them—the greater the daring the more fearless he is.
The Screen's Serial Sensation!
The Mile-A-Minute Serial!
The Thriller of Thrillers!
MAKE A POINT OF SEEING
The First Three Episodes To-day
Amazing in its Thrilling Intensity
SEE IT TO-DAY!
Greater than ever the stunt King has ever done
SEE HIM TO-DAY!
No living Actor attempts the stunts of Hutch.
SEE HIM TO-DAY!
SEE THIS SERIAL
CHARLES HUTCHISON
In a Thrill-A-Minute-Serial
"GO-GET-EM-HUTCH"

ONE WEEK MORE
To respect the feeling of our Patrons.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS.
the beautiful picturization of the life story of the greatest Maharastra Bhakta
SANT NAMDEV
PRODUCE
by the famous
Hindoostan Cinema Film Co.
Possessed of a desire to realize the highest, Namdeva renounced every thing and by his exceptional devotion he performed miracles that mortals cannot,
DO NOT FAIL TO SEE IT.
POPULAR PRICES.
Timings 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-30.
On Holidays Extra at 3-30.

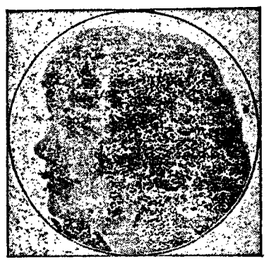
UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE
OF H.H. THE
MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR
OF BARODA
Gandharva Natak Mandali
will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,
Wednesday 8th November 1922 (8 P.M.)Nigh
SI APASAMBHRAM
Saturday 11th November 1922 (8 P.M.)Night
SHARDA
Sunday 12th November 1922 (2-30 p.m.) Noon
VIDYAHARANA.
Managerr, Gandharva Natak Mandali
Bombay.

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkala Darsha Natak Mandli
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at the
"BOMBAY THEATRE" GRANT ROAD
on
Wednesday 8th November 1922.
Beautiful Performance
"SHAHA—SHIVAJI"
Sat. 11th November 1922.
"HACH MULACHA BAP"
Sunday 12th November 1922.
"SUTCHE—GULAM"
Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
R. Courteneidge & W.
Holloway's London Co.
"If Four Wals told"
PLAN AT MESSRS. S. ROSE & Co.
CINEMA AT 6-30
Edith Storey in
"AS THE SUN WENT DOWN"

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
NORMA TALMADGE
The Greatest Screen Star in the World of "The Movies".
In a six-reel "SELECT" production in Infinite Beauty and Interest.
"THE HEART OF WETONA."
IT IS SO GREAT IT WILL LIVE FOR EVER IN YOUR MEMORY.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road,
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT
To-day at: 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10 p.m.
SECOND INSTALMENT
THE GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL
'A Woman in Grey'

EPISODES—4,—5,—6.
2 REEL Animal Comedy
'Four Times Foiled'

TO-NIGHT
AND DURING THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
MIRABAI
PRODUCED BY
KOHINOOR FILM COY.
SEE—A pious Rajput Lady of Chitore who absorbed in devotion to Lord Shree Krishna and obtained her salvation.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON SAT. AND SUN.
at 3-30 p. m.

AMICHAND GOVANJI
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Musjid Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL Chairman,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
BUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa or (Viv), (b) Saffroy Halwa with almonds, (c) Gunny Halwa, (d) Rosescented Halwa, (e) Venila Halwa, (f) Musgati Halwa (g) Ice Cream Halwa, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision, with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

Government Observatory, Colaba, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1922. Means of observations taken at 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.
Fahr .. .. 29.819 inches.
Temperature of Air .. .. 82.4 „
Wet Bulb Thermometer .. .. 73.7 „
Dew Point .. .. .. 70.0 „
Relative humidity of Air .. .. 0.668 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) .. .. 6.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air .. 92.2 „
Minimum temperature of Air .. 76.5 „
General direction of wind from mid-night to midnight ENE,NNW,ESE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours from mid-night to mid-night .. .. 150 miles.

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week, Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week,	Day of month,	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of week,	Day of month,	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time,	Depth on Sill.
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.		Nov.	h. m.	ft, in'
Tu	7	m 0 40	28 4		7	m 6 3a	18 7
		0 27a	26 5			6 29a	18 1
W	8	m 1 15	28 2		8	m 7 13	19 0
		1 0a	26 1			7 2a	18 9
Th	9	m 1 52	27 0		9	7 53	19 5
		1 36a	25 7			7 36a	18 8
F	10	m 2 23	27 5		10	m 8 39	19 10
		2 2 a	25 1			8 22a	17 5
S	11	m 3 [illegible]	26 10		11	m 9 3	20 1
		2 24a	24 7			9 2 a	18 3
S	2	m 4 21	26 6		12	m 10 58	20 0
		4 42a	24 4			10 36a	19 0
M	13	m 0 5	28 4		13	m 5 56	18 5
		m 11 54	96 8			5 54a	15 7

The following are the hours of sunries and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

Nov.	A.M. Sunrise	P.M. Sunset
„ 7 (Tuesday)	6h. 41m.	6h. 4m.
„ 8 (Wednesday)	6h. 42m.	6h. 4m.
„ 9 (Thursday)	6h. 39m.	6h. 6m.
„ 10 (Friday)	6h. 39m.	6h. 5m.
„ 11 (Saturday)	6h. 40m.	6h. 5m.
„ 2 (Sunday)	6h. 40m.	6h. 4m
„ 13 (Monday)	6h. 41m.	6h. 4m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Nov. 5th. oh. 6.5 m. a.m. Last Quarter, 12th, 8h. 22.5m. p.m.; New Moon, 19th h5 36.4m. a.m.; First Quarter, 26th, 1h. 45.0 m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 6th November, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab. Skies are clear at Rawalpindi and Multan and lighly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Night temperature was above normal at Lahore and Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded and at Cawnpore humidaty is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear at Jacobabad and moderately clouded at other stations. Humidity is in excess at Mount Abu and in defect at Bikaner. Night temperature was above normal at Jodhpur and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is in defect. Day temperature was above normal on the west Kathiawar coast. Night temperature was nearly normal or higher than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded and humidity is in defect. Night temperature was above normal at Chanda and Saugor.

The Konkan.—Mormugao reports a heavy fall of 2.60in of rain while Ratnagiri had 1.17in and Karwar 0.39in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature was above the average in the north of the division.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bombay Deccan. Ahmednagar reports 0.30in., Poona 0.99in., Sholapur 0.39in., Bijapur 0.43in and Belgaum 0.30in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Malegaon and Aurangabad and in excess at other stations. Night temperature was above normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula as far north as Ratnagiri and in the Bombay Deccan, Madras and Mysore. Falls exceeding one inch amount to 2.60in at Mormugao, 1.17in at Ratnagiri, 1.02in at Bellary, 1.40in at Bangalore and 1.04in at Trichinoly. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the Peninsula and are lightly or moderately clouded over the rest of the reporting area.

"THE STAR OF SWITZERLAND."

APPRECIATION OF THE PARSI NOVELIST'S LATEST NOVEL IN ENGLAND.

Extracts from a detailed Review by the Illustrated Weekly Newspaper of London, "The Graphic", on its Leading Article Page—"The Way of the World."

"I recommend you to read—if you get it—a very curious novel by a Parsi author, Mr. KAIKHUSHROO VAKIL, entitled "The Star of Switzerland", published in Bombay. It is the most deliciously naive piece, etc. I have read for a long time, especially when he introduces it with an account of the love-affairs of many British writers. Collectors of Burns lore will be specially amused by his account of "Scotland's Sweetest and Literary Nightingale", etc. Mr. Vakil dots his "i's" thus:—"Fair lasses fell in love with him", etc. on page 558th. "The Graphic" recommends "Books of General Interest, Novels, etc." and states "The Star of Switzerland"—a novel on love, war, etc., by K. A. K. Vakil, LL.B. "A very curious book with a naive introduction dealing with the love-affairs of famous British authors."

Another Literary Magazine states:—"The Parsis are a cultured progressive community, etc. A very queer and interesting novel is published by a Parsi author, etc., etc. Mr. K. A. K. Vakil, etc., he has introduced several new and instructive subjects in his novel, etc., etc."

The novel can be had of all well-known Booksellers of Bombay, and also from Mr. Vakil at Saifi Villa, Alexandra Road, New Gamdevi.

The air is damper than usual in north Malabar, the Konkan and the Deccan and night temperature was above normal in the Deccan. Weather is probably unsettled in the Arabian Sea off the Konkan and Kathiawar coasts.

Forecast.—Rain is likely to decrease over the southern half of the Peninsula and some northward extension on the west coast is probable.

India Telegraphic summary for the 5th November 1922.

The depression of the Madras coast has disappeared after giving further widespread rain in Madras and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Burma and the Bombay Deccan. Conditions are again becoming settled in the southeast of the Bay.

The chief amounts are:—Port-Blair one inch; Lashio, Bhamo a half; Chittagong, Cochin three quarters; Chitaldrug a half; Trivandrum one; Madura one and a half; Trichinopoly two; Cuddapah a half; Nellore one and a half; Masulipatam three; Cocanada, Vizagapatam a half and Kodaikanal two.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 6TH OF NOV. 1922.

		Temperature in Shade.		Humidity	Rainfall	
		Maximum on 6th Nov.	Minimum on 6th Nov.	At 8 hours.	Past 24 hours.	Total since 1st Nov. to date.
Gujarat—Kathiawar						
Deesa		83	63	61	0	0
Dr. 86th		87	63	55	0	0
Jask		87	80	69	0	0
Bhuj		88	70	62	0	0
Do. 2nd		..	..	..	..	..
Gujarat—Kathiawar						
Broach		9	59	62	0	0
Surat		90	69	69	0	0
Surat Dist.		85	68	69	0	0
Cambay		89	70	56	0	0
Navsari		86	68	56	0	0
Amreli		5	58	73	0	0
Dabhoi		84	..	69	0	0
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Akola		..	..	..	..	..
Amraoti		..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa		5	58	69	0	0
Nagpur		88	65	71	0	0
Wardha		..	..	..	..	..
Gujarat—Kathiawar						
Rajkot		87	69	69	0	0
Porbandar		86	70	69	0	0
Veraval		88	70	66	0	0
Dhari		5	58	63	0	0
Amreli		86	68	63	0	0
Gondal		86	68	61	0	0
Junagadh		86	68	61	0	0
Kathiawar—Kachh						
Bhuj		86	68	61	0	0
Gujarat—Kathiawar						
Jamnagar		86	68	61	0	0
Okha		86	70	69	0	0
Dwarka		86	70	69	0	0
Gujarat—Kathiawar						
Bhavnagar		88	70	69	0	0
Gogha		88	70	69	0	0
Dhola		88	70	69	0	0
Mahuva		88	70	69	0	0
Talaja		88	70	69	0	0
Gujarat—Kathiawar						
Dhasa		88	70	69	0	0
Wadhwan		88	70	69	0	0
Limbdi		88	70	69	0	0
Gujarat—Kathiawar						
Jetalsar		88	70	69	0	0
Rajkot		88	70	69	0	0
Morvi		88	70	69	0	0
Gujarat—Kathiawar						
Dhrangadhra		88	70	69	0	0
Halvad		88	70	69	0	0
Wankaner		88	70	69	0	0
Gujarat—Kathiawar						
Jodhpur		88	70	69	0	0
Gujarat—Kathiawar						
Jamnagar		88	70	69	0	0
Gujarat—Kathiawar						
Porbandar		88	70	69	0	0
Gujarat—Kathiawar						
Rajkot		88	70	69	0	0
Gujarat—Kathiawar					

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(Reuter's Telegrams)

London, Nov. 4th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	4,55',000
Egyptian Visible Supply	439,000
East Indian	8 ,000
American	3,643,000
Other	283,000
Total Sales	49,00)
East Indian Sales	70)
Total Speculation	---
„ Export	---
East Indian Export	....
East Indian Stock	2',000
„ „ Forwarded	2,200
„ „ Actual Export	---
„ „ Imports	1,000
„ „ Speculation	---
American Afloat	195,000
East Indian Afloat	18,000
Total Afloat	295,000

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Nov. 4th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		31,000
„ Exports to Great Britain		---
„ „ to Continent		12,000
Futures at New York	Dec	25 48 43
„ „ „	Jan.	25 20×47
„ „ „	March	24 95+33
„ „ „	May	24 14+31
Spot Cotton at New York		25 60+45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		24 50+25
Futures at New Orleans	Jan.	24 8 +3
„ „	March	24 52+32
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		10 3/4
Demand Bills		---
Silver Commercial U. S. mine		99 /.
Do. Foreign		66 3/4

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov 4th

Rentes 3 per cent.	58 /4
Bar Silver Spot	33 3/4
„ 2 months hence	33 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet	
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent since 17th July 1922.	3
Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
„ 7 day market loans	1 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 4th.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa fe—63 lbs Nov-Dec.	49/6
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. Nov- Dec	40
Australian Feb Mar.	50/6
Karachi Barley Nov-Dec. ..	33 6
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Nov.-Dec. Value	54/3
Tone :—Dull.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 17 1/8
Hongkong	117 1/2
National	42 1/4
P. and O. Banking Corporation	14
Eastern Bank	51/4

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore real Bold Nov-Dec, Dull	£ 17 1/2
LINSEED, Argentine Nov-Dec. Sellers Dull.	£ 17
RAPESEED Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship Oct-Nov,	£ 15 3/8
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec-Jan. Quoted.	£ 8 1/8
TORIA RAPESEED:—Nov.-Dec. Sellers	£ 18

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£ 65
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 62 3/4
Copper Braziers	£ 82
Yellow Metal	8
Hard Spelter	28 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	16 3/4

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4%1960/90	83 3/4	Unchgd
Victory Bonds 4 %..	88 1/8	„
War loan 5% 1929/47	98 7/8	„
Consols 2 1/2 %	57 /4	„
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37	„
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	65	„
Govt. Securities 3%	55	„
7 per cent. Indian Loan		£ 111

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Dec.-Jan.	13 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov.	13
Tone :—	
Freight of Coal—Cardiff to Bombay	17/6

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Sellers	19/7 1/2
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan-Mar. Sellers	19/10 1/2
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Oct. Dec. Sellers	20/.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Oct .. Sellers ..	20 1
Tone: Nothing doing.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

6th November.

To-day a further advance of 47 points was reported in New York futures. The market advanced on continued trade buying and short covering. The undertone of American markets still remains strong Messrs. Omrigar and Vesugar's New York friends. Messrs. A. Norton & Co., cable under yesterday's date as under:—

"Situation continues to be healthy, on any minor reaction favour buying."

Private telegrams from Liverpool advise that although liquidation continues the undertone of the market is strong; and recommend buying at present level and especially on any break despite some realization round 25.00 cents. Our opinion also still remains bullish and we look for a further advance no that side.

In spite of the continued higher American advices our market does not seem to respond to it. From this we guage that there is a lack of confidence in the American rise amongst local jobbers. Moreover there is a nervous sentiment prevailing amongst the Bulls also which hampers the market from gaining a rise. But ultimately we think, prices here will also have to follow any further advance, and it is quite likely that we may see at any moment sudden jump to make up for the present disparity in values. On the other hand should there be a reaction in America we do not think that prices here would decline proportionately. We still think well to buy in weak moments.

In sympathy with the advance in America our market to-day opened strong for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May at Rs. 431 i.e. Rs. 12 over previous rates. In the commencement of the sessions offices were buyers, which caused the prices to advance to Rs. 484½. On profit taking at this level the prices eased to Rs. 482. Again on buying by a Japan House the market advanced to Rs. 483½ finally closed at Rs. 488 on buying by an Indore operator. Fine Mg. Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 425½ and gradually went up till Rs. 430 on buying by offices. After fluctuating within a range of a rupee and a half the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 429. While Oomra March opened at Rs. 430 and steadily advanced to Rs. 435 in sympathy with the advance in Oomra December/January, the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 433½. F. G. M. G. Bengal December/January was Rs. 351 nominal. At Colaba the market for F. G. M. G. Broach opened at Rs. 489½ and after touching Rs. 488 closed at Rs. 490½ on buying by an Indore operator.

Our market for ready cotton was closed on Saturday last. It opens to-day with a better feeling.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Nov. 6th.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	Apl./May.		490 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.		356
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan		436
Fine Oomera	March.		441

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 4th.

		Rs
F. G Broach	April-May	485
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	353
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.	430
„	March	435

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov 6th

Description, Super-fine F	Good	Good	Fine
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	365	350	340
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	415	400	385
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	445	430	415
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	430	415	400
M. G. Broach	455	445	435
M. G. Southerns	515	505	495

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m on 4th Nov 1922

Cotton	944 Bales.
Wheat	1,26 Owts
Linseed	6,187 „
Rape, etc.	3,424 „
Gingellyseed	2,023 „
Poppyseed	609 „
Groundnuts	1,937 „
Castorseed	2,634 „
Rice	2,691 „
Myrabolams	2,186 „
Cottonseed	9,258 „
Mowraseed	618 „
Gram	2,154 „
Juwar	484 „
Masar	Nil
Barley	383 „
Bajry	1, 17 „
Total	1, 88 Tons
2 day's Total	

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

BOMBAY, Nov. 6.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 37 to 23 up.

We have received the following cable from Messrs. Weld & Co. Liverpool, dated the 4th instant.

"Market advanced on buying by trade, new buying and short covering. Long liquidation at the advance. Undertone strong."

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 6th.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3-5/8
Bank Demand	1-3-21/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m /s	1-3-27/32
Tts Demand	412
American Dollars	346
Honkong Dollars	193
Shanghai	356
Japan	166
Singapore	180 1/2

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov. 6th.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

	Bazar Terms. Ready Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	50 0 0	7 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	49 0 0	7 12 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	49 0 0	7 15 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 12 0	12 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 12 0	13 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 8 0	13 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	72 0 0	14 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	68 0 0	
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	63 0 0	
Teelseed Black	40 0 0	
Poppyseed, White	13 4 0	14 6 0
Groundnuts	65 0 0	13 0 0
Mowraseed	8 10 0	7 0 0
Barley	36 0 0	
Castorseed	54 0 0	10 8 0
Cottonseed ready delivery.		

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat. May	7 14 0
Linseed. May	12 7 8

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

Bars silver ready, Rs. 88-5.
Bars silver 1st settlement, Rs. 88-5.
Bars silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 88-3.
Bars gold ready, Rs. 26-10-3.
Bars gold 1st settlement, Rs. 26-10-3.
Bars gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 26-11-6.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 19/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 5/8.
On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 21/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 11/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/3 27/32.
Bank's buying T T, 1/3 11/16.
Bank's buying D D, 1/3 23/32.
Tone of Exchange—Steady.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 412.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 438.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 422.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 166½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 161½.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 190.
On Shanghai—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 256.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 180½.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 346.
London gold ready—sh. 92-3.
London silver ready—d. 33-12.
London silver forward—d. 33-7.
Tone of silver—Quiet, China and India selling.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange, Dollars 4.46½.
Paris Exchange, Frcs 65.
Italian Exchange, Lires 106.
Swiss Exchange, Lires 24.40.
German Exchange, Mrks 25,500.
Belgium Exchange, Frcs 70.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 58-8.
5 per cent War Loan, 83-8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923, 100-10.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 101-2.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 100-14.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932, 100-14.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 104.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 66.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 66.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929-49, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 66.

SHARES.

TONE OF THE MARKET.

The market opened weak yesterday morning. The general slump in the Yarn and Cloth Markets and large stocks of Yarn and Cloth in the godowns, have caused a feeling of nervousness in the Share Bazar. A well known firm of Mahomedan Mill Owners, appeared to be selling freely at which the bulls were alarmd and came out to sell also. The result was a heavy decline in almost all the shares.

Kohinoor:—Opened at Rs. 1820, and closed at Rs. 1755. Nagpore and Swadeshi:—Total absence of the bulls from the market caused these shares to decline heavily. Nagpore:—Opened at Rs. 3600 and closed at Rs. 3530. Swadeshi:—Opened at Rs. 3540 and closed at Rs. 3450.

Miscellaneous shares were also weak. As long as the Cloth and Yarn Markets do not improve, investors are not likely to come out to buy shares, and it will not be surprising if the Market declines still further.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2630 xdn, Bombay Cotton 970, Bombay Dyeing 1220, Century 605, Central India 3530, Colaba Land 1940, Crescent 420, Edward Sassoon 400, E D Sassoon 4/6, Fazulbhoy 1230, Indian Bleaching 210, Indore-Malwa 570, Kastorchand 780, Kohinoor 1740, New Great 565, New City 590, Pearls 870, Phoenix 780, Planet 217/8, Shapurji 202/8, Simplex 532/8, Swan 1030, Swadeshi 3430 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 385, Bombay-Burma 460, Bombay-Burma N I 130 pr, Bt Burma Petrol 7/2, Bombay Tramway 107/8, Bombay Steam 165, Bundi Cement 33/8, Indian Cement 245, Katni ord 225, Katni def 1150, New India Insurance 16, Shivrajpur 27/8, Tata ord 40, Tata def 125, Tata Hydro ord 750, Tata Oil 35, Scindia Steam 6/8.

BANKS.

Imperial Bank 1335, Imperial Cont 340, India 99/8 n, Central 32/8 xd, Tata Bank 15 n, Eastern 73/8.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 4th Nov. 1922.

Weekly Report.	Year. 1922-23. Bs.	Year. 1922-23. Bs.
Receipts for the week ending 2nd November 1922	5,497	15,647
Receipts from 1st September 1922 to 2nd Nov. 1922	52,385	2,93,476
Shipments for the week ending 2nd November 1922 Europe	15,200	
China, Japan and Coast Ports	22,808	
Total	38,008	
Afloat in Harbour—Europe	23,943	
Afloatin China, Japan and Coast Ports	23,731	
Total shipments from 1st September to 2nd Novr. 1922.— Europe	67,184	1,11,778
China, Japan and Coast Ports	1,00,074	2,21 314
Total	1,67,758	3,33,092
Total Exports by Rail from 1st September, 1922 to 2nd Novr, 1922	30,246	Bales.
Balance stock of cotton held by Exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 2nd Novr 1922	6,02,836	

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Nov. 6th.

	Rs. a. ps
Khaddi :—	
Textile [..	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 3
Tata	..
Elphinstone	1 1 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 36/40 inches :—	
Rachael per lb	0 0 0
Standard per lb.	1 9 0
Century per lb	1 9 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 10 0
Padulbhai per lb.	1 10 0
Textile per lb.	1 9 6
Phoenix	1 8 6
Pearl	1 9 0
Monekji (Gan mukh)	1 7 6
Elphinstone (Batti)	1 10 6
Jacob (Four mirror)	1 9 6
Longcloth (Light weight) No 6202/8203 :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth A quality :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 3
Razzakbhai per lb.	1 10 0
Kohinoor per lb	1 10 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin (Calendor, 36/40 inches :—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 8 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 8 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 0
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	---
E. D. Sassoon (Gum) per lb.	1 7 0
Jacob Rajhumol per lb.	1 8 0
Jakute :—	
Century per lb.	1 7 9
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 9 3
Grey Drill, Century Mill :—	
No. 1125 per piece	15 4 0
No. 1284 per piece	14 4 0
Dhooties :—7, 9 and 9 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 11 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 0
Dhooties :—10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 12 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 11 0
Check 6 lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Standard per piece	8 14 0
Phoenix per piece	8 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	8 12 0
Hindustan per lb.	7 1 0
Check 6½ lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Textile per piece	7 4 0
Pearl per piece	7 8 0
Bleached Check :—	
Textile per piece	---
Kasturchand per piece	8 12 0
Bombay United per piece	8 6 0
Black Check 6 lbs :—	
Textile per piece	9 10 0
Spring per piece	8 10 0
E. D. Racheal	8 12 0

OIL.

Cocoanut oils, Bombay 7/6/0.
Castor oils, Gujarat 7/8/0
Castor oils Bombay 6/6/0.
Groundnut oils, Bombay 6/5/0.
Groundnut oils, Selam 7/2/0.
Linseed, Raw Selam 7/2/0.
Linseed Boiled, Bombay 7/12/0.
Cocoanut Cake, Bombay 9/8/0.
Gracounut Cake, Bombay 160/65
Linseed Cake, Bombay 115/16.
Linseed Cake, Bombay 130/32.
Castorseed Cake, Bombay 68/70.

HINDUSTAN TANNERIES, LTD.

An Extra-ordinary General Meeting of the Hindoostan Tanneries, Ltd., was held on Monday at 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Mr. N. B. Thakore presiding. The following resolution, was unanimously passed:—

"That the Hindustan Tanneries, Ltd. be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. Haji Esa Haji Oosman and Mr. A. Hoosein be and are hereby appointed Joint Liquidators without remuneration for the purpose of such winding up."

CARBON PRODUCTS CO. LTD.

INAUGURATION OF NEW PLANT.

A pleasant little function took place at Vikroli (G. I. P. Ry.) yesterday evening when the opening ceremony of the main plant of the Carbon Products Co., Ltd., was performed by Sir Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw. Among those present were: Messrs. Dadoe Ali Rajbhai Lalji, Narandas Purushottamdas, Manmedbhai Rajbhoy Lalji, Malkonda. R. Dinshaw and Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy. Particular interest attached to the successful erection and operation of this new machinery inasmuch as this is the first venture of its kind in India and represents a novel method of utilising the last bye-products of coal. The process depends upon a simple scientific contrivance. A big retort, 90 feet long, is made use of to distil the coal at a temperature of about 500 degrees centigrade, the generating gases being separated in a cyclone tar extractor after which they are passed through two cold water condensers. The residues are treated with heavy oil to remove the lighter fractions, after which it is only a matter of technique. The net products, which will be available through this process, are refined motor spirit, fuel oil, pitch and smokeless fuel. Side by side with this, there is a complimentary department where dying and bleaching of cloth is carried on with little extra outlay. The place enjoys an all round advantage of transport and labour, the whole business being carried on entirely with Swadeshi capital and enterprise.

AMERICAN TEXTILES.

The New York "Journal of Commerce," just to hand, states that the exports of American textiles in August were valued at $47,280,182, which represented a fall from the July total of $13½ millions, but an increase of a little more than $9 millions on that of August, 1921. Coupling with these figures those shown in our Board of Trade returns, we have a means of comparing the exports of the two countries and seeing how much, or how little, justification there is for American sports that, like Dr. Coue's patients, they are getting better every day while we, according to current reports, are gradually falling into either decrepitude or bankruptcy. Taking the American dollar at 4.44 to £1, their exports of textiles in July were worth about £13,700,000 in sterling and those in August about £10½ millions. These figures were exceptional as compared with July, was how these £2 millions, whereas America's was $13½ millions, or, say, a little over £3 millions, from a smaller total. It is true that there have been big strikes in the United States in the last few months, but it is doubtful if the position was worse in that respect in August than in July, and the regularly published reports that the trade is going ahead contain no qualifications on that score. Below is given a detailed comparison:—

	July exports. $	Aug. exports. $
United States	60,817,000	47,280,182
	£	£
Do in £ (say)	13,700,000	10,500,000
United Kingdom—cotton	17,986,294	16,111,542
Do. woollen	5,400,434	5,515,042
Do. silk	221,533	249,287
Do. other textiles	7,796,163	1,768,041
British totals	25,404,423	23,643,912

It will be seen that, broadly speaking, our exports in July were nearly double those of the United States and in August decidedly more than double. Exports prices, no doubt, are unsatisfactory in both countries at present, and American manufacturers have an advantage in having a bigger home market, with free trade within it and tariff walls against outsiders, but it is clear that Lancashire is still greatly ahead of all competitors in neutral markets and is not likely to lose that position.

PIGEONS APPEAL FOR FOOD

Kind hearted people feed the pigeons, which would starve if their mute appeals were unanswered.

How is it with you? Are you INDEPENDENT? Have you a SAVINGES BANK ACCOUNT on which you can draw in an emergency? Or will you have to depend on others in hours of difficulties.

The SAVINGS HABIT is a good habit.

The CENTRAL BANK will help you in its cultivation.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

ISLAM GYMKHANA v. HINDU GYMKHANA

The Hindu Gymkhana played an interesting two days' match with the Islam Gymkhana on their home ground on Saturday and Sunday. The latter had rather a scrappy team out; and though the match ended inconclusively, the home team had the best of it knocking up a total of 375 for 7 wickets as against the latter's 199 for 15. There was a deal of free hitting on both sides.

The Islam Gymkhana, going in first, could only muster 159 for the first innings to which the Hindus replied with 375, (applying the closure at the fourth wicket) Jai playing a great not-out innings of 165 with 23 boundaries, of which two were over the ropes and S. N. Pareakh annexing a century including 13 boundaries and two overbounds. On the other side P. B. Irfani, the Mahomedan wicket-keeper's 25, made up of three sixers, was a notable contribution, being only second to Rasool's 38.

The score was:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.
First Innings.

	Runs.
Masieh played out b Dalvi	27
Lotia c Dalvi b Pardeshi	26
K H Contractor c Pardeshi b Shete	24
G M Shaikh b Shete	4
T T Barodawalla l-b-w b Dalvi	3
Shakoor b Shete	0
S G Rasool run out	38
Vali Ahmed b Shete	0
P B Irfani run out	25
Khatkhate not out	2
A G Khan b Pathare	0
Extras	11
Total	159

Second Innings.

	Runs.
G M Shaikh b Pathare	11
Shakoor l-b-w b Shete	6
S G Pasool c and b Pathare	12
A G Khan c Dalvi b Shete	2
Rest—did not bat.	
Extras	9
Total (for 4 wkts.)	40

HINDU GYMKHANA.

	Runs.
S M Dalvi b Lotia	40
K G Pardeshi b Lotia	33
B D Jog c and b Lotia	6
L P Jai not out	165
K R Swami played on b Lotia	5
C M Rana l-b-w b Contractor	8
D L Pupala c Lotia b Contractor	3
S N Parekh c Shakoor b Irfani	100
C M Gandhi, N S Shete and K J Pathare,—did not bat.	
Extras	15
Total (for 7 wkts.)	375

CRICKET IN W. AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Perth.—West Australia scored 234 and the M. C. C. 132 for three wickets to-day, the match being drawn.

FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The following are to-day's Association Football results in the League Matches:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Everton one, Arsenal nil.
Oldham nil, Villa two.
Birmingham nil, Cardiff nil.
Huddersfield nil, Blackburn two.
Bolton one, Stoke one.
Burnley eight, Notts Forest two.
Preston two, Chelsea nil.
Tottenham two, Liverpool four.
West Bromwich two, Manchester City nil.
Middlesbrough three, Sheffield two.
Newcastle two, Sunderland one.

SECOND DIVISION.

Fulham nil, Barnsley one.
Leeds three, West Ham one.
Leicester nil, Hull one.
Manchester United nil, Clapton nil.
Notts County two, Blackpool nil.
Port Vale two, Bury nil.
Rotherham two, Coventry nil.
Wednesday three, Crystal Palace one.
Southampton two, Bradford City nil.
South Shields three, Derby County one.
Stockport one, Wolverhampton one.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern).

Accrington nil, Chesterfield four.
Barrow one, Nelson nil.
Bradford four, Durham one.
Grimsby two, Crewe three.
Hartlepools nil, Rochdale two.
Lincoln two, Southport nil.
Stalybridge two, Ashington one.
Tranmere two, Walsall three
Wigan nil, Halifax one
Wrexham nil, Darlington nil.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern).

Aeerdare nil, Queenspark Rangers nil.
Brentford three, Merthyr one.
Brigaton one, Swansea three.
Bristol City two, Portsmouth one.
Exeter two, Norwich nil.
Gillingham nil, Swindon nil.
Millwall one, Charlton one.
Newport nil, Luton three.
Plymouth three, Bristol Rovers nil.
Southend one, Northampton two.
Watford one, Reading nil.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Albion two, Allea one.
Clyde nil, Celtic one.
Dundee one, Airbrieonians nil.
Falkirk five, Hibernians nil.
Hamilton nil, Ayr one.
Hearts two, Saint Mirren two.
Kilmarnock nil, Motherwell six.
Morton four, Raith nil.
Rangers four, Partick Thistle one.
Third Lanark two, Aberdeen one.
Oxford University two, Corinthians four.

RACING.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Flemington Victoria.—The Derby resulted as follows:—

1. Whittier, betting 5 to 2 against;
2. Clindale, betting 50 to 1 against;
3 Anton King, betting 14 to 1 against;

Elevan ran.

Won by two and a half lengths. Cliffdale came in second by two lengths.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 6.

S S Taroba, Jones, Durban.
S S Sicilia, Jenkins, Shanghai.
S S Wilcassino, Steel, Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S S Arcturus, Knowlton, New York.
S S Singu, Neilson, Rangoon.
S S Canara, Gibson, Colombo.
S S Malda, Gesay, Antwerp.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Sicilia for China.
Steamer Singu for Rangoon.
Steamer Taroba for Durban.

S S Taroba:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Taroba, 3,657 tons, Captain S Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Sicilia:—The B I S N Company's China mail steamer Sicilia, 4,1747 tons, Captain K Jenkins, arrived in harbour yesterday from China and Japan, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Wilcassino:—The steamer Wilcassino, 5,351 tons, Captain R Steel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Arcturus:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Arcturus, 3,616 tons, Captain Knowlton, will sail today from harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

S S Singu:—The S W Company's steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain J Neilson, will sail today from harbour for Rangoon, via Marmagoa, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Canara:—The B I S N Company's steamer Canara, 3,889 tons, Captain H F H Gibson, will sail today from harbour for Colombo (for order) with ballast.

S S Malda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Malda, 5,833 tons, Captain C N Gray, will sail today from harbour for Antwerp, etc., with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday November, 6, 1922.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.	Steamers	Tons.	Destinations.	Date Agent.
2	Morea ..	5962	London	18-11 M M & Co
3	Clan Mackenzie	4142	C Ports	7-11 J F & Co
5	Colaba ..	3829	NF ..	M M & Co
6	Marienfels ..	4679	Karachi	10-11 G & Co
7	City of London	5714	Karachi	7-11 K N & Co
8	Sicilia ..	4130	N F ..	M M & Co
9	Alesia ..	3228	Graham & Co	
10	Tarobe ..		Africa	16-11 M M & Co
11	Pundit ..		N F NF	1 M & Co
13	Ferrara ..	718	Abadan	7-11 S W & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

5	Cooyana ..	2496	Genoa	10-11 M M & Co
6	Koweit ..	2393	R S Ports	8-11 T M & Co
7	Windelia ..	2698	L'pool	NF Graham & Co
9	Sealda ..	3394	Japan	N & M M & Co
12	Bahrein ..	1403	Aden	7-11 T M & Co

PRINCESS DOCK.

B	Kohinur ..	3940	Colombo	9-11 T M & Co
C & K	City of Genoa ..	3965	N F	K N & Co
F	Awa Maru ..	3699	Kobe	10-11 N Y Kaisha
H	Kilindini ..	12	NF	R.. Callin & Co
M	Oruro ..	1249	NF	D M Khandwani
N	Santhia ..	3253	Karachi	N F M M & Co

IMPORTS.

S S City of Genoa from Liverpool, Agents, Killick Nixon & Co—168 bales old newspaper, 40 cases biscuits, 196 drum sulphate of sodium, 120 cases coal tar, 250 bales print paper, 1000 drum bleaching powder, 640 kgs paint, 150 drum oil, 301 bundles copper sheets, 300 bundles y m circles, 115 cases colour, 485 cases china clay, 762 cks china clay, 400 bags soda ash, 400 drum caustic soda, 29 cases toilet soaps, 1918 box soap, 35 truss hair beltings, 50 bales paper, 415 box tin plates, 20 cases preserves, 14 cases tobacco, 136 cases cigarettes, 60 cases glycerine, 30 cases bacon, 30 cases leather beltings, 182 cases bobbins, 50 bles y m sheets, 50 cases beer, 45 hhds ale, 270 cases cottons, 189 bales cottons, 310 bales cotton yarn, 45 cases cotton yarn, 440 bales cotton piecegoods, 60 bales grey cotton yarn.

From New York—88 boxes clocks, 10 cases cigarettes.

From Borton—10 cases medicines, 20 cases cuticora soap.

From Glasgow—69 cases cotton, 15 bales cotton, 25 acses sewing cotton reels, 15 cases corn dour, 117 bales paper, 163 drum pams, 15 pgs red lead, 50 cases ginger wine, 445 cases whiskey.

S S Ferora from Muscat, Agents—Shaw Wallace & Co—1170 cases wet dates, 361 bags dry dates, 18 bundles specie.

EXPORTS.

November 6.

S S Vindelia for Liverpool—300 bales cotton raw The Bombay Co.

S S Marintels for Antwerp—300 bales cotton fly W & A Graham.

S S Morinfels for Humburg—55 bales cotton fly Walmer & Co.

S S Marintels for Antwerp—106 bales cotton fly Walmer & Co.

S S Awa Maru for Kobe—500 bales cotton raw Nippon M K Kaisha.

S S Scalda for Kobe—500 bales cotton raw Nippon M K Kaisha.

S S Scalda for Kobe—488 bales cotton raw N Fattehally & Co.

S S Kalinhari for Calicut—240 cotton raw Moolji Jetha.

S S Okura for Calcutta—100 bales cotton raw Moolji Jetha.

S S Vindelia for Liverpool—500 bales cotton raw Bombay Co., 500 bales cotton raw W & A Graham, 500 bales cotton raw W & A Graham, 500 bales cotton raw W & A Graham, 500 bales cotton raw W & A Graham, 500 bales cotton raw W & A Graham, 500 bales cotton raw W & A Graham, 220 bales cotton raw Patel Bros.

S S Ullstad for Dunkirk—150 cotton fly Khimji Visram & Co.

S S Scalda for Kobe—500 cotton raw Futtehally & Co.

S S Awa Maru for Kobe—600 bales cotton raw Toyo Menka Kaisha, 200 bales cotton raw Toyo Menka Kaisha & Co., 700 bales cotton raw Toyo Menka Kaisha & Co.

S S Awa Maru for Shanghai—300 bales cotton raw Cotton Trading & Co.

S S Scalda for Hongkong—300 cotton yarn Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S City of London for Liverpool—60 bales joria wool raw K Esmail.

S S Vindelia for New York—2 bales woolen carpets King King & Co.

S S Morea for London—3 bales woolen carpets Cox & Co.,

S S Manefele for Germany—53 bales hemp T Dawoodbhai & Co

S S Manefele for New York—200 cwt cummin seed J J Gaffay & Co 200 cwt corriander seed J J Gaffay & Co.

S S Manefele for Humburg—122 cwt gum kadaya T Dawoodbhai & Co.

S S Vindelia for Liverpool—4072 cwt oilcakes Birla Bros.

S S Vindelia for New York—1 bale antilope skin King King & Co.

S S Awa Maru for Yokohama—552 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha,

S S Awa Maru for Kob

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Final M. B B. S. Examination results, 1 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8.

Bombay Mill-owners' Association, Special general meeting, to reconsider rules, Graham's Bldg., Parsi Bazar Street, 12 noon.

THURSDAY, Nov. 10.

1st L. L. B. and B. A. Pass Examination results. University Hall, 1 p.m.

The Colaba Land & Mill Co., (Ltd.) Extraordinary general meeting, 42-48 Churchgate Street, 4-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 11.

The S. S. "Mantua", with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. (VICTORIA TERMINUS)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	13 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 20
Poona Mail	11 40	14 45
Inter & Ord. Poona Express	12 15	14 10
Poona Express	19 56	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 15

B. B. & C. I. (COLABA.)

	Arr. H. M	Dep H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	13 35	16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 25
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Fast Passenger	21 40	7

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

Damubhai Dayabhai Mehta Retired High Court Judge, Baroda, father of Bansidharlal D. Mehta, High Court Vakil, Bombay, died at Baroda in the early morning of 2nd Nov. 1922. Deeply mourned by relatives and friends.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer "Malwa" with the outward Mails of the 26th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

The Mail Steamer "Weltin" which left Bombay on the 21st Ultimo arrived Marseilles on Sunday the 5th instant.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Messrs. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, and Gulabchand Devchand Javeri, write:—

We intend to stand as candidates for the ensuing Municipal General Election from the "C" Bhuleshwar Ward.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

The Executive Committee of the Indian Red Cross Society beg the public to again help them with parcels of cast-off clothes for men, women and children, also books, magazines and papers for distribution amongst the poor patients of the different hospitals.

Parcels can be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Red Cross Executive Committee, Town Hall, Bombay.

RED CROSS WEEK.

The following telegrams have passed between the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Honorary Secretary Red Cross Week:—

"His Excellency desires me to send his wishes to the Red Cross Week Committee for all success in their laudable efforts."—Private Secretary.

"Kindly convey to His Excellency the sincere thanks of Committee of Red Cross Week for his very kind message. His Excellency's interest in their undertaking is greatly appreciated by the Committee.—Jackson, Hon. Se.

RATNAGIRI MARATHAS' MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Ratnagiri Maratha Shikshan Parishad Sahayak Mandal of Bombay, a meeting of the Ratnagirian Marathas living at Chikhal Wadi, Tardeo, Grant Road and the adjoining area was held on Sunday last in the Nana Shankar Shet's Temple at Tardeo, under the presidentship of Mr. Baji Rao Bhoj Sawant Bhosle. Various speakers explained in detail the aims and objects of the Maratha Educational Conference which has been doing its utmost during the last 16 years for the amelioration of the Marathas, and exhorted the audience to help towards the successful issue of its 15th Sessions which will be held at Ratnagiri during the next X'mas holdays, by contributing money and services.

About Rs. 100 in cash and Rs. 250 in figures were collected on the spot.

G. WARD MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Dr. Y. V. Purandhare, writes to us to say under date Nov. 4th:—

I am much thankful to the members of the Joint Meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bombay Municipal Nationalist Party for kindly proposing my name to stand as a candidate on behalf of the Nationalist Party from the "G" Ward for the ensuing Municipal election. I am sorry to inform all my supporters that owing to ill-health I am unable to stand as a candidate for the above election.

OUTWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.

The following is a list of passengers leaving by the B. I. s. s. "Malda" for Port Said and Plymouth:—

Mr A Baron, Mr E E Ball, Mr A F Baynham, Miss M C Bevan, Capt W J F Craig, Capt W L and Mrs Curtler, Mrs W P Daneil, Col J H M Davie, D.S.O., and Mrs; Mr C E Fisher, Mr J E and Mrs Goudge, Mr D S Hadow, Col C G W Hunter C.M.G. D.S.O. and Mrs, Mrs Hunter, Miss Hill, Lt-Col W and Mrs Little, Capt and Mrs Locke, Mr W Little, Miss M Murray, Miss E D I Murray, Mr W H North, Mrs S Nita Noakes, Mr C and Mrs O'Malley, Miss S M Pim, Mrs C Radice, Mr D and Mrs Rose, Mrs Russell, Mr F E Shaw, Mr V A and Mrs Short, Miss Thornton-Smith, Mr J R Vedder, Lt-Col J N and Mrs Walker.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY PRO. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committeee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Congress Committee Office.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the Sir J. J. B. Institution, Hornby Road, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m.

PROTEST AGAINST RAILWAY FARE INCREASE.

The Executive Committe which met on Saturday last has resolved to call during this week a public meeting to protest against the increase of rates on the G. I. P. and the B. B. C. I. Railways. The date, time and names of speakers will be announced later on.

KATHIAWAD POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

The Kathiawad Political Conference will be held at Wadhwan Civil Station on the 11th, 12th and 13th inst. under the Presidency of Mr. Abbas Tyabji of Baroda.

BENGAL RELIEF FUND.

We have received the following amounts:—

Messrs. M. M. Chattarpati (in memory of his late daughter Kanchangauri), Rs. 25; H. J. Shah, Rs. 25; Krishnarao M. Kothare, Rs. 5; Yeshwantrao M. Rane, Rs. 5; Chotalal N. Bhron, Rs. 10; A Sympathiser, Rs. 25; Messrs. G. N. Karoda, Rs. 5; Motilal Mihalchand Shah, Rs. 500; K. J. Joshi, Rs. 10; Chotalal K. Mulji (in memory of the late Mr. Devidas Karsondas Mulji), Rs. 25; Manishankar N. Mehta (in memory of his deceased father Narharishankar P. Mehta), Rs. 101; Shah Balabhai Motilal, Rs. 50; Messrs. Jugaldas Himatlal Mehta, Rs. 25; G. B. Velkar, Rs. 1-4.

Messrs. M. Choonilal has given 1 bale of cloth fents of the Presidency Mills to the Bengal Flood Relief Committee.

The Bengali Hindu-Muslim Committee, Bombay, acknowledges the following:—

Mr. Vishnu Raghunath Chandavankar, Ratnagiri, through his Bombay agent, Rs. 1,000; A Friend, Bombay, Rs. 50; Byculla Jain Temple Collections through the kindness of the Jain Volunteers:—Mr. R. Ranjit Rs. 5, A Jain Friend Rs. 5, A Jain Friend Rs. 5, A Jain Friend Rs. 10, Miscellaneous Rs. 264-9-3—Rs. 289-9-3; Road Collections, Rs. 249-8; Messrs. Mohtab Ali, Rs. 15; Abdar Rahaman, Rs. 12; Jadavjee Deokaran, Rs. 10; Framroze R. Javari, Rs. 10; A Friend, Bombay, Rs. 10; A Friend, Bombay, Rs. 10; Messrs. Choyad Ali Mullick, Rs. 10; Abdul Aziz Mundal, Rs. 10; S. Padamsi and Co., Rs. 5; Sheth D. Hirjee, Rs. 5; P. Bros., Rs. 5; A Friend, Bombay, Rs. 5; Messrs. R. Purushottam, Rs. 5; Popatlal Khamgar, Rs. 5; Abdul Jabbar, Rs. 5; Shaikh Sadi, Rs. 5. Total Rs. 1,716-1-3.

Mr. Manilal Harakchand gave 38 pieces clothes (16 shirts, 5 waistcoats, 4 coats, 5 dhotis, 2 petticoats, 5 blouses and 1 saree).

Collected by Mr. Byram N. Khambata:—

From a Parsi, Rs. 25; Messrs. Dorabji P. Pocha, Rs. 15; J. D. Cooper, Rs. 2; Miss Perin M. Bhimji, Rs. 2; Dookhi Dilno Dilaso, Rs. 5; Anonymous B, Rs. 100; From a Zoroastrian, Rs. 50; From a Zoroastrian, Rs. 5; P. M. D., Rs. 5; T. S. S., Rs. 5; Baboo Amichand Panalal, Rs. 2; From a Jain, Re. 1; Messrs. T. Ruttonshaw and Co., Rs. 10; F. J. Doctor, Re. 1; J. S. W., Rs. 2; Mr. F. A. Vakil, Rs. 10; S. M. P., Re. 1; S. R. M., Rs. 10; B. H. V., Rs. 2; H. N. M., Rs. 4; A Parsi gentleman, Rs. 5; Mr. Framji P. Mehta, As. 8; M. and J. (Parsis), Rs. 20; T. and A. (Parsis), Rs. 10; A Parsi Sympathiser, Rs. 5; Mr. Pestonjee M. Wadia, Rs. 5; "E", Rs. 10; P. D. C., Rs. 2; S. R. W., Rs. 2; R. J. P., Rs. 10; Mr. C. C. Camana, Rs. 2.

Through Mr. M. G. Mehta:—

Messrs. K. D. Kotwal, Rs. 5; D. G. Dixit, Re. 1; M. G. Mehta, Rs. 5; Gurdass Ram, Rs. 2; L. N. Ghodke, Re. 1; V. S. Pitke, Re. 1; G. R. Bhagat, Re. 1; Dr. Mahomed Hoosein, Rs. 2; Messrs. T. K. Moorty, Re. 1; P. K. Walimbe, Re. 1; V. G. Mehta, Rs. 5.

Through Mr. V. G. Mehta:—

Messrs. N. J. Dutia, Rs. 10; Dharamsey Mavji, Rs. 5; B. D. Tarkash, Rs. 5; S. V. Nazir, Re. 1; L. J. Pandya, Re, 1; G. O. Disa, Re. 1; N. R. Vyas, Re. 1; K. V. Ved, Re. 1; B. B. Buch, Re. 1.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA CONCERT.

The Excelsior Theatre presented a very busy appearance on Sunday evening, when a large gathering assembled to enjoy the splendid programme arranged by the Chamber Orchestra, in conjunction with M. Kirilloff, the Russian baritone, and Mddle. Tushinska, the classical dancer. The musical world of Bombay evidently repented of its slackness last Thursday and M. Kirilloff was given a very rousing reception. That the audience greatly exceeded the expectations of the management was obvious by the great shortage of programmes. This defect was overcome by Mr. Edward Behr, the conductor of the Orchestra, announcing the various items with a few explanatory remarks, an innovation welcomed even by those who had secured programmes. Mr. Behr also explained that it was intended to give M. Kirilloff an Orchestral accompaniment, but unfortunately some of the music had been stolen, and the remainder damaged by water. However Mr. R. J. Duff admirably stepped into the breach and excellently accompanied M. Kirilloff on the piano. Singing in Russian, M. Kirilloff was probably heard at his best, his magnificent voice, powerful yet perfect in tone, being full of expression and varying emotions. The aria from Tschaikowsky's "Iolanthe" was beautifully rendered and this was followed by a romance of the same composer "All for Thee." The singer demonstrated that Rachmaninoff was not only the composer of a popular Prelude but also the composer of some fine dramatic songs. M. Kirilloff gave us three excellent examples, the first "Spring Tides" being full of the joy of life when all nature awakens after the long winter slumber. The second "Everything Passes" was rather a sad reminder that time and tide wait for no man, while "All is Grief" was a more passionate outburst suggesting grief at the ultimate end of all things material. M. Kirilloff also gave us an Eastern romance by Rimsky-Korsakoff and "Don Juans Serenade" by Tschaikowsky, both of which were loudly encored.

The Orchestra opened with three movements from Greig's suite "Aus Holbergs Zeit", the Prelude, full of life and vivacity; the Sarabande, slow and stately; the Rigaudon, a lively old time dance. This was followed by "Traume" (Dreams) from Wagners "Tristan and Isolde", subdued but beautiful. The gem of the Orchestral programme was a set of ten variations on a popular Russian air, by ten different Russian composers, each of whom has treated the air in his own distinctive style. The Orchestra also included in their programme the well-known "Chanson Triste" by Tschaikowsky.

Mddle. Tushinska again fascinated us with her delightful dancing, her opening item being a Hungarian dance to the popular music of Brahms, followed by Anitra's Dance from The Peer Gynt Suite. The wild abandon of the Spanish Dance was splendid, but one missed the sound of the essential castanets. The dance to Shuberts "March Militaire" completed the programme. Mddle. Tushinska receiving vociferous applause. The concert was huge success and the funds of the Symphony Orchestra should benefit materially. The results must be very pleasing to Mr. Edward Behr who has worked so hard to bring the Orchestra to its present degree of excellence.

THE COURTNEIDGE-HOLLOWAY CO.'S RETURN

An opening night with a new play is always a somewhat risky undertaking and the R. Courtneidge & W. E. Holloway London Co. certainly did the right thing, at the Excelsior Theatre last night, when they commenced their return visit with something light and amusing like "The Man from Toronto", which they staged with considerable success during their last visit. Although there is nothing novel in the "plot" several ludicrous situations arise, from which the utmost humour is extracted. Just fancy crossing the Atlantic to woo an unknown bride and win a fortune, and, while searching for the bride, to be presented with a photo of the unprepossessing features of another middle aged woman. It is enough to make the Man from Toronto vow to remain a bachelor and ignore the fortune, especially when the matter is complicated by the man falling in love with the pretty parlour maid, Perkins, who happens to be the unknown bride in disguise. The leading parts were ably acted by Miss Leslie Graham, Mr. G. Zucco, Mr. F. Morgan and Mr. W. Judd, and the whole play went with a swing from start to finish During its stay in Calcutta the Company added three new plays to its repertoire, one of which "If Four Walls Told" will be staged to-night for the first time in Bombay.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CONVICTED OF STEALING CLOTHES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, before Mr. G. R. Khairas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chitre charged Alimiya Ramzan with theft of clothes valued at Rs. 147.

Dipchand, a merchant staying at Girgaon, saw the accused walking in his room with a bundle of clothes at 4 a.m. on Monday. He shouted out and tried to arrest him, but the accused escaped through a window. A police constable on duty hearing the shouts of the complainant arrested the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty, and admitted two previous convictions. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months.

ACQUITTED OF RASH DRIVING.

Before the same Magistrate, on Monday, Sub-Inspector Sheikh charged Safiudin Nizamudin, a motor-driver, with driving his car in a rash and negligent manner so as to endanger human safety.

The prosecution story was that at 7 p.m. on the 3rd instant a carriage belonging to Mr. Shapurji Pochkhanawalla and occupied by the members of his family was going towards Wodehouse Bridge from the Bandstand when at the junction of the road a police constable who was regulating the traffic stopped the carriage. The accused then came from the opposite direction on the wrong side of the road knocking down the horse and damaging the carriage.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that the complainant's carriage was coming from the wrong side of the road, and the horse dashed against the rear part of the car.

Mr. Harold Johnson, the owner of the car, said he was in the car at the time of the accident. His car was going slowly on the proper side while the carriage was coming from the wrong side. He and the accused shouted to the coachman to stop, but he did not do so. There was no constable on the spot.

His Worship discharged the accused remarking that the case was a doubtful one.

PATHAN CONVICTED OF THEFT.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, on Monday, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandallawalla, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gnider charged Bahadur Fakirshah and Kashekhan Khuda Rahim, two Pathans, with the theft of Rs. 5,300 in notes and sovereigns belonging to Mahomed Abbas Abdul Makah on October 5, at 2nd Peerkhan Lane, under circumstances already reported.

Mr. M. K. Azad, Bar.-at-Law, defended the accused.

The complainant said he was going along Sandhurst Road on the day in question when he met a boy who said he could shampoo and wanted employment. The complainant took him to a hotel and had tea and then left him. Two hours later he sat near the Wari Bunder Bridge when the boy came again and began to talk to him. He had then lot of money with him. The boy said to the complainant that he would show him a woman. Then they went on the second floor of a house at 2 a.m. in the 2nd Peerkhan Lane. The complainant then came down. The two accused and another stood near the door. The first accused caught hold of the boy when he (the complainant) intervened and the first accused took out the money from his pocket and threw it at the second accused. He arrested the first accused and tried to arrest the second, but both the accused and the third man bolted away. He lost in all Rs. 5,300 in notes and Turkish sovereigns. He then raised an alarm, whereupon the police came and took him to the Police Station along with the boy. The next day in the afternoon he was sent for by the police when he identified the first accused as also the property as belonging to him. Later on, a search was made in a hut at De Lisle Road and a Pathan was arrested. He then identified the second accused.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENTS.

Accused No. 1 said he had not committed the theft. He went to the Police Station to pay the money willingly when he was arrested. He had nothing to do with the money.

The second accused in his statement denied that he committed the theft.

His Worship convicted the first accused on the evidence and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months. Accused No. 2 was ordered to be discharged.

MISS PALAMCOTE'S CONCERT.

IN AID OF MASINA HOSPITAL.

On Sunday evening the concert arranged by Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote, in aid of the Masina Hospital, came off, at the Town Hall, and it was a grand success. The programme was varied and all the items were gone through successfully, the participants in the programme, mostly Parsi ladies, acquitting themselves creditably. Miss Palamkote had thoughtfully provided in two items of Indian music and they were both highly appreciated when "Cafi Gut" and "Malkosh" were sung with the aid of Indian musical instruments. They were loudly cheered. Miss Bhikhaiji Palamkote played on the piano. She deserves to be complimented on her successful organisation of the concert.

At the conclusion it was announced the proceeds of the concert, the sale of programme leaflets and the donations amounted to Rs. 3170. The donations included a sum of Rs. 1,000 from a "French gentleman." A Parsi gentleman, Mr. Gazder, subsequently donated a sum of Rs. 1,830 which brought the total to Rs. 5,000.

Dr. Masina it may be added, treated no less than 918 cases, and also performed over 570 operations free of charge last year.

NEW GURUDWARA BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 5.

In all probability the New Gurudwara Bill is shortly to be presented to the Punjab Legislative Council.

DEATH OF RAJA OF NAGOD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Nov. 4.

The Raja of Nagod, in the Central Bagher Khand Agency, died at Benares today at a ripe old age. His remains were duly cremated at Manikarnikaghat and alms were widely distributed.

TRAMWAY MEN.

STRIKE CALLED OFF.

We have called off the strike. The Tramway Union was fighting for the elementary rights of Labour, the right of Association, the right of collective bargaining, the right to choose its leaders and settlement of dispute by Arbitration. The Tramway Company refused to admit these principles, and thanks to imported blacklegs have scored what looks like success for the time being, but the principles for which the Union stands are sure to prevail sooner or later, and of this we are sure.

So, whilst we are sorry for the result, we do not despair as we know that in the struggle of Labour against Capital Labour is bound to succeed in the end, and to this we look forward in all confidence.

The men stood by the Union, loyally, faithfully, and manfully, and some of them after being more than six weeks out of employment and, therefore, without sinews of industrial warfare, would not hear of receiving their dues at Company's premises as "an act of grace." Of such a splendid body of men we are proud, and are continuing with them and consider it our privilege to have been associated in their struggle. The strike ends but the Union continues.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE,
President.
AHMED HAJEE SIDIK KHATRI,
Vice-President.
V. M. PAWAR,
M. D. DALVI,
Hon. General Secretaries.

Union Headquarters,
Parel,
Bombay, Nov. 6.

INTENSIVE KHADI PROPAGANDA.

APPEAL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is proposed to carry on intensive khadi propaganda in Bombay; and on a first step, it is decided to hawk khadi from house to house with the cooperation of some of the volunteers of Karnatic Sungh and of Girgaum District Congress Committee. At present, it is arranged to hawk khadi in Girgaum Ward on Wednesday (8 to 9-30 a.m.) and Sundays (8 to 11 a.m.) and on Saturdays afternoons at Chowpatti between 6 to 8 p.m. May we request all those, who are willing to cooperate with us to carry on intensive khadi hawking in other Wards, to let any of us [illegible] and in which locality they would hawk khadi with us and on what days please? To the lovers and followers of Mahatma Gandhi we hope to make this earnest Appeal, and remain.—Yours, etc.

PADSHRI,
MUKUND MALAVIYA.
BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

Both jute and cotton sections of the market showed marked improvement to-day. Large business passed in Howrahs at rates which hardened as the day wore on. Clives improved to Rs. 22/12 and Reliances to Rs. 42/4 and tone at the close was strong. There was considerably more business doing in neglected price jute stocks and towards the end of the day buying orders were very hard to execute. Lansdownes after being done early at Rs. 248 closed ten points higher. Barnagores were quoted up to Rs. 103, Kelvins to Rs. 653/8 and Lothians to Rs. 314. Dunbars were taken up to Rs. 300 and Kesorams had buyers at Rs. 10/12 at the close. Bengal Nagpurs were steady at Rs. 385. Coal shares were rather more active, best features being Raneegunge, Samla, Govindpur and Sathgram. Burrakurs were quiet but steady round Rs. 38. Industrials were dull. Inquiry was noticed for Marshalls (up to Rs. 6/8); Britania Biscuits, British India Corporation ordy and Bengal Paper, Indian Iron and Steels were lower. Transaction was reported in Anglo-Oriental Navigations at Rs. 21/12. Tea shares were quiet with business rather restricted.

Government Securities:—6 per cent bonds 1926 100/12, 6 per cent U.P. Bonds 1926-41 109, Imperial Bank fully paid 1348 do country 345.

Railway:—Sara-Seragungo 60 s e i.

Cotton:—Dunbar 308 s i, Kesoram 10/12, New Victoria 8.

Jute:—Anglo India 340 x d, Auckland 138, Barnagore 103, Benjamin 5/10 discount Birla 5/7, Budge Budge 407/8 s, Century 10/10, Cheriot 170, Clive 32/4, Craig 17/12, Empire 48/4, Coorepore 608 s i, Howrah 85, Kamarhatty 528 s i, Kankinarrah 415 s i, Kelvin 653/8, Lansdowne 261/8, Lawrence 407/8, Lothian 314, Northbrook 52/12 s i, Nuddea 48/4, Orient 158, Reliance 41/12 s i, Waverly 10/3 s i.

Coal:—Baraboni 15, Burradhemo 7/10, Burrakur 38/4, Gopalichuck 11/4, Katras Jherriah 110 s o i, Nastoorie 8/4, Patmohna Pench Valley 25, Raneegunge 54/8, Samla Govindpur 13/12, Samla Kendra 14/4, Searsole 11/8, New Kendan 10/14, Talcher 8/12.

Miscellaneous:—Kangra Valley State 150 c d, Indian Iron and Steel 52/4 s i, Thornycroft 2/14, B. I. Corporation ordy. 9/4, deferred 18/8, Crawford and Co 12 f. u. d., Indian Wood Products 8/8, Maison Alice Ltd. 2/4 Spences Hotels 1/10, Bengal Paper 28/8, Assam Sawe 5.

Tea:—Bishnauth 17/14, East Indio 86, Durrung 43, Gophur 9, Hathikhira 13/12, Sarugaon 11/8 f. u. d.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and eleven sixteenth pence and demand bills one shilling three and twenty three thirty-two pence.

The Daxini Sanathan Hitavardhak Sabha, Poona, has submitted a petition to Parliament, praying that the Princes' Protection Bill may not receive the assent of His Majesty. That Sabha considers the measure unnecessary, the Princes not requiring the protection afforded by the Bill.

In Calcutta on November 4th the Exchange rates were:—Closing telegraphic transfer fifteen and twenty-one thirty-second pence and demand bills fifteen and eleven sixteenths pence.

RAILWAY FARES.

PROTEST AGAINST INCREASE.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Mr. A. M. Khan presiding.

Dr. M. C. Javle moved:

"That in continuation of the Corporation's representation submitted to Government in pursuance of Corporation Resolution No. 4203, dated the 14th August 1922, protesting against the increase proposed to be made by the Railway Companies in the rates of fares for local and suburban passengers, including the rates for season tickets, the President be requested to invite the attention of Government to the advertisements published in the local papers and to inquire whether according to the arrangement made by Government, the B. B. & C. I. and the G. I. P. Railway Companies did consult Government before deciding to increase their rates of season tickets on the local and suburban section and if so what action they took in the matter and with what result, and if the Corporation's representation in the matter has not been brought to the notice of the Government of India to request Government to do so immediately."

SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT RETARDED.

Dr. Javle said it was a strange anamoly that at the time when advertisements in the local papers were published enhancing the fares by 25 per cent, in England the railway companies were reducing their rates. The Government had launched very ambitious schemes in Salsette and beyond Salsette to lessen the congestion and overcrowding in the city and by the enhanced rates not only the Government schemes would suffer but also the public. He thought it was time to launch *Satyagraha* against the railway companies. He was told by some wealthy merchants that they would boycott first and second class and travel by the third class. He hoped H. E. the Governor who was so keenly interested in the Development Scheme would bring his personal influence to bear upon the railway companies and not allow the enhanced rates to prevail.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand in seconding the proposal said all over Europe railway companies were reducing their fares and it was strange that Indian railways were increasing their fares. To meet the convenience of the surplus population residing in the suburbs the railway companies should not increase fares.

The proposition was put to vote and carried unanimously.

DUST NUISANCE.

Dr. R. T. Nariman moved that in reply to the letter to the Secretary, dated the 25th September 1922, from Mr. Shapoorjee D. Ashburner, stating that even in the month of September on dry and sunny days clouds of dust are formed at some places when a car or a carriage passes by and that as the monsoon is almost at an end and the lakes are full, orders should be given to have the roads in the city watered from the 15th of October, Mr. Ashburner be informed that the roads of the city are already being watered.

Mr. H. P. Mody said that even tarred roads were dusty from both the sides where there was half an inch to an inch of deep dust. He thought all Bombay roads required watering very badly.

Dr. Viegas said some time ago while passing along Masagon he found such a big cloud of dust that he thought of going to the High Court to issue a writ of mandamus against the Municipal Commissioner to water the roads at once.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had gone thoroughly into the question of watering so far as expenditure of money was concerned. People in Bombay wanted watering of all the roads at 4-30 p.m. and 7 a.m. punctually which was not possible. As the staff at their disposal was limited, besides there was scarcity of money and scarcity of water. He promised however that everything possible would be done to water the roads of the city at convenient times.

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

AN APPEAL TO NEWER CHURCHES OF CHRISTENDOM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Church Anti-Vivisection League, of which I am a member and which has for its object the abolition of the vivisection of animals, of the inoculation of animals with diseases and of the treatment by sera and vaccines prepared from poisoned animals, hereby appeal to the Newer Churches of Christendom to discharge the debt which they owe to the older churches by bettering the instruction they have received and eschewing the precept or example of those churches when that precept or example is contrary to the spirit of the founder of their common Christianity, who by His self-sacrificing example bids us suffer for others, even the greater for the less, and by His manifest precept forbids us to make others suffer for us.—Yours, etc.,

(Rev.) N. CLAUDE TICKELL.

Rotherham, Oct. 16.

FISCAL COMMISSION'S REPORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I think it was on the 25th of September that I read the announcement in your columns, to the effect that the report of the Indian Fiscal Commission was ready, and could be had at the local booksellers. But every time I had been to them, they put me off to the next week. Up to the moment of writing I have not been able to secure a copy. Can any one explain this delay? I hope, some one can. Otherwise it would be criminal.—Yours, etc.,

D. K. GUNJIKAR.

Bandra, Nov. 4.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS AND KHILAFAT COMMITTEES.

PLEA FOR POSTPONEMENT OF MEETINGS.

Syed Mahomed Hussain of Meerut writes to us:

The meeting of the All-India Congress Committee has been postponed from time to time for nearly last three months owing to the delay in publishing the report of the Congress and Khilafat Enquiry Committees. It is now fixed for 20th November. Elections for 1923 are being held all over the country. The Indian National Congress and the Khilafat Conference will be held in December and the present members and office-bearers will retire the same month. It seems to me to be very unfair to decide the fate of country at the meeting of the 20th Nivember, particularly when the responsibility of carrying out the decisions will rest upon the new members. The decisions at this meeting are bound to influence the Gaya Congress and it is only fair that the whole thing should be left over till the Congress Session. Many important matters are to be placed before the Central Khilafat Committee on the 21st November. For instance, the by-laws, the report of the Retrenchment Committee, the report of the Committee appointed at Delhi and the report of the Civil Disobedience Committee. These important matters, which affect the future working of the Khilafat Committees ought to be taken up at the meeting of new members to be invited at Gaya or in joint meeting of both new and present members. It is really depriving new members of taking part in the decisions of matters for which they alone will be responsible, in future. By-laws and various recommendations of different committees cannot be put into practice before the Gaya gathering and it seems to me absolutely unnecessary, unfair, and waste of time, money and energy to hold a meeting in November. I hope that the Presidents of Congress and the Khilafat Committees will reconsider the position and announce their decision early.

ANGORA FUND

Seth M. M. H. J. M. Chotani, President, Central Khilafat Committee, has issued the following statements to the Press, under Saturday's date:—

I.

I have been receiving letters to keep the Angora Fund intact for the purpose it was collected and hence I warned all the Khilafat Committees of India to abstain from spending any money out of the Angora collections which should immediately be transmitted here. The Provincial Khilafat Committees should inform this office within a week as to how much they have spent out of the Angora collections, if any, and how much they have in hand which they should immediately despatch to the Central Khilafat Committee. They should write to this office for their expenses, as provided for by the rules, accompanied by a budget.

II.

Various articles and letters published in papers concerning the Angora Fund were pointed out to me on my return to Bombay. I want to make it clear to the public that they must not get anxious and should consider the Angora Fund absolutely safe in my hands. No doubt, that a lakh of rupees has been borrowed from the Smyrna Fund for the expenses of the Khilafat Committee under a resolution of the Working Committee, but the public should consider that it was as important to maintain the institution as to help the Angora Government. It is this institution that has been striving for the Khilafat and Turkey and you have seen the result of its efforts. The money will be replaced as soon as it is available in the Khilafat Fund. Notwithstanding all efforts, the balance could not be transmitted to Angora owing to inability of the banks to do so at the present moment as the conditions over there are very unsettled in these days and no bank takes the responsibility of safe transmission. However, I am making suitable arrangements to deliver the money to His Excellency Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha at the earliest possible opportunity and I hope I shall be able to get over the difficulties of transmission in the very near future. I have also seen the letters addressed to me and published in papers asking me not to allow a single farthing of the Angora Fund to be spent for any other purpose, however important that purpose may be. I realise the justice of the plea, and I assure the public that I will do my best in the matter.

ANGORA COLLECTIONS AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

Some prominent Muslim merchants of the Godown Street, Madras, recently formed themselves into a committee to collect subscriptions for the Angora Red Crescent Fund. They were able to collect Rs. 10,960-5-11 from several Mahomedans and have remitted the first instalment of £700 to Jalluddin Arif Bey, Consul General for Angora at Rome, through the Merchant Bank of India.

H. E. Sir Harcourt Butler, as the Chancellor, presided at the Convocation of the reformed Allahabad University. Honorary degrees of Doctor of Letters was conferred on Sir Claude De La Fosse, the Vice-Chatncellor, and of Doctor of Science on Rai Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti, the Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University. Sir Claude De La Fosse, as Vice-Chancellor, conferred on Sir Harcourt Butler the Honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

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TO-DAY.

TUESDAY, the 7th November, 1922, at 2-30 p.m.

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AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company Mr. Chhotalal Ishwardas Parekh was elected a Director of the Company in place of Mr. Walchand Hirachand.

A poll having been demanded, those Shareholders who wish to vote in favour of Mr. Chhotalal Ishwardas Parekh should kindly come and sign their proxies at the following address as early as possible.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, November 7, 1922.

THE HAILEY REGIME.

The Hailey regime in Indian finance is at last over. No one in the least interested in the financial administration of India can help breathing a sigh of relief at the exit of a Finance Member, of whose achievements it may be said without the slightest exaggeration what Mark Twain said of the most fascinating piece of music he once heard: "It was *all* discords". Sir Malcolm Hailey's financial administration was *all* blunders, as uniformly unredeemed as their author was throughout unrepentant. There is not a maxim of sound public finance which Sir Malcolm Hailey has not violated in his three years of ministership. Sound finance requires, for example, that estimates of revenue and expenditure made at the beginning of a year should tally as nearly as possible with the actuals at the end of the year. Indian financing has never pretended to that high standard of excellence in this matter which British finance had reached under a series of brilliant Chancellors of the Exchequer beginning with Gladstone. But, even within the limited pretensions of the Anglo-Indian traditions, Sir Malcolm's financing achieved the perfection of imperfect and erroneous estimating. His estimates generally proved correct—with an allowance of error of about 30 per cent! And when any one questioned the practice inaugurated by him, he had always the temerity to plead the excuse of "extraordinary circumstances" years after the War had ended. Consider the following figures—

1920-21 (in crores of rupees)

	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actuls
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue	138.7	115.7	116.8
Ependiture	135.7	134.5	149.0
		1921-22	
Revenue	129.78	113.15	
Expenditure	128.94	141.94	
		1922-23	
Revenue	133.22		
Expenditure	142.39		

That the disclosures about the prospects of the current year made in the September session of the Assembly seem too damning to permit 1922-23 to be omitted, is conclusive evidence about this flagrant defect in financial administration which is co-terminous with Sir Malcom's regime. These repeated heavy deficits—in not a single instance during all the three years of his tenure of office has the budget balanced,—were almost wholly the result of incorrigible indifference to the obvious criticism that was levied against his methods by critics of all shades of public opinion in the country.

The peculiar contribution, however, of Sir Malcolm in the present financial muddle in India remains yet to be noted. Indian, or rather Anglo-Indian, financiers were never, as we have already observed, renowned for their excellence in budget-making if we except foreign imports like Wilson or Lord Cromer. But while his predecessors displayed their bungling in under-estimating revenue, and over-estimating expenditure, with a view eventually to earn cheap encomiums on showing a better state of things than any body had dared to hope, Sir Malcolm introduced the novel and ruinous peculiarity of always over-estimating the revenue and understating the expenditure. Considered merely as aspects of financing the two are equally objectionable. But while in the former case the mischief only lies in permitting resources to be somewhat carelessly squandered when once they had actually been collected, the harm of the latter consists in showing a hopeful position, which there is no reason to expect would be realised, with a view to conceal the full extent of the muddle that has already been made, and thereby preventing even the suggestion of remedies, which might otherwise have been suggested, and, if adopted, might perhaps have saved the situation. It is, of course, Sir Malcolm's pecular good fortune, and we trust he is duly grateful for it, that during his tenure of office the representatives of Indian opinion in the Assembly and the Council had no one among them who could expose the patent errors of his new system of budgetting. But that is no reason for the country to feel grateful to one who has mismanaged a nation's finances, unless we cherish the consolation that he might have done still worse. Apart from the fundamental defect of the Hailey budgets in unreasonably over-estimating the revenue, we must note the other great defect of his administration: that in frenzied efforts to raise the wind, he fell upon the most objectionable sources of revenue for covering up the mess he had made. The abolition of the quarter-anna post card, and the half-anna cover will be among the undying achievements of Sir Malcolm; and he may take what consolation he can get from the reflection that he has penalised the poor man without adding to the resources of the Government. We do not speak of the increase in the salt revenue and in the tobbacco tax; we do not mention the rise in the customs without any plan or principle to govern that rise; we care not to recall the senseless increase in the railway rates and fares, with their added sting that the increase in fares would add to the travelling charges of the Indian Government without really showing a benefit in the net railway receipts. They are all monuments to the disastrous tenure of office of Sir Malcolm. But we cannot but mention the fact that in spite of grave warnings year after year,—the total deficit in the Hailey regime of three years is about 85 crores in the Government of India alone,—he never once raised a finger to stop the mad rush for increases all-round in the salaries and pensions and allowances to every branch of public service, long after the stock excuse of a rise in prices had ceased to be effective.

The outstanding instance, however, of the Hailey era of blunders was the currency imbroglio. We doubt if in the entire range of official literature there is anything so rich in recklessness and bluff as Sir Malcolm's successive observations about currency in the three financial statements for which he was responsible. The obvious condemnation of his system (?) is supplied by the absolute disingenuousness of financial statements which clearly aim at understating a not inconsiderable section of the public expenditure simply by assuming a false ratio for the conversion of the local into the international currency,—a ratio which has absolutely no counterpart in the actual facts of the situation. The 2 shillings rupee is proved to be as impossible as it is undesirable. The next Finance Minister must rectify this muddle immediately on pain of unjustifiably penalising Indian trade and industry, not to mention Indian finance, by such a fictitious arrangement as now obtains officially. It is needless and thankless to multiply other instances of Sir Malcolm's disregard of Indian interests, though the most cursory observer of recent history will not lack material, from the long and varied range of blunders, in budgetting and borrowing, in taxation and currency and expenditure. It is a relief that at last his regime has ended. We do not believe in the ability of any outsider to bring order out of chaos, if he is wanting in personal knowledge of, and sympathy with, Indian conditions and aspirations.

THE AFFRONT TO THE KHILAFAT: AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

The idea which seems to prevail in some English circles that recent news from Turkey—for example, the deposition of the Sultan by the National Assembly at Angora—is utterly destructive of the whole Khilafat movement and likely deeply to dismay the Indian Mussalmans, is groundless. The Indian Muslims are to-day too well-informed in matters Turkish to join in the cry, which an attempt is being made to raise in some non-Muslim quarters, of affront to the sacred institution of Khilafat. They know that the affront to the sacred institution was in the "Allied" occupation of Constantinople and attempt to use the person of the Khalifa as an instrument by which the Muslim world could be coerced. That high-handed and singularly ill-judged action for which the British, it is admitted, were chiefly to blame, has made the present acts of the Angora Government inexorable. Other men were more to blame than the Sultan for what was done by the Constantinople Government under pressure from the Allies. Damad Ferid Pasha and a certain so-called "Muslim" journalist and public orator, who shall be nameless, deserve all execration for the part they played. Both left Constantinople very suddenly and quietly after the tidings of the fall of Smyrna was received; and hundreds of Armenians who had used the foreign occupation as a cloak for victimising their Muslim fellow-countrymen have followed their example. It is more than possible that, if the matter comes to public trial as is threatened, the Sultan personally will be acquitted of all crimes save that of weakness, and if the Muslims seek that quality in their Khalifa they will be at liberty to re-elect him. But the men whom we have mentioned deserve condign punishment from the Muslim and the Turkish Nationalist points of view and we are glad that they have left Constantinople. For, we do not wish the pure rejoicing when the Turks regain the capital to be impaired by any executions. These gentry will be condemned to death in their absence in the same way that they condemned Mustafa Kemal and his supporters to death in their absence, which is a fair reprisal. As for the punishment which they have richly earned, it is enough that they will never again be allowed to set foot on the soil of Turkey. To us it seems that there could be no harder sentence; and we think it will seem so to everybody who has ever known the sweetness of the Turk's home life.

Notes of the Day

The New Sterling Loan.

How shall we interpret the news that the new sterling loan of the Government of India has not proved a success, the underwriters having been left with a fat share of the lot? Shall we take it to mean that the India Office has broken record and for once obtained terms which are not exclusively against India? The yield of six per cent.— the issue price of 85 at 4½ per cent. repayable in 1950 at 100 really makes the return not 5½ but nearer 6 per cent.—is by no means so exclusively favourable to India as the admirers of the India Office financing would have us believe. But granting for a moment that the terms are really favourable to India, we must not forget that the British investor is just at present otherwise engaged. The political agitation coincident upon a general election in Britain is a factor in the investment market, too patent to be ignored. And if that does not explain the rather cold reception of the new Indian Loan in London money market, we have no hesitation in conceding that the British investor has become rather uneasy at these repeated heavy borrowings, accompanied by gigantic and recurring deficits. He has no objection to lend to a strong, settled Government. But he has had enough experience to teach him that a Government which borrows every year, and is unable to show a reasonable equilibrium in its finances, is skating on very thin ice, even if the pretence be admitted that the Loan is intended for productive purposes. In face of unending deficits, the investor may well ask: Who is to decide whether the proceeds of a given loan would be used to meet the revenue deficit or to defray capital expenditure? Will the authorities in India read this riddle aright, and, while it is time, give up the suicidal policy of further borrowing, which, even in its best form of promoting the Railway enterprise, cannot but appear in the eyes of Indian people as creating business for the British people at the expense of India? This is a straw that shows the direction of the wind; let it not be the one that will break the camel's back.

Indian Labour in Ceylon.

While the problem of labour emigration to Ceylon from India is still being considered, the following expression of the views of Mr. H. S. L. Polak deserves careful attention:—

"I feel that those who are interested from the Indian standpoint, in the question of labour emigration and the rules to be framed under the present Act should not be satisfied with anything less than the best possible conditions for the emigrant, either during his transit to his destination or during his stay there. I am given to understand that the conditions prevailing, for example, in Malaya, are an improvement upon those obtaining in Ceylon. If this is so it seems evident that those who are concerned in the condition of the Indian labourers in Ceylon ought not to rest until public opinion in this matter has brought about further reforms.

I believe from what I heard when I was recently in Ceylon that in principle at any rate, the new Labour Ordinance is a considerable improvement upon the old one. But very much will depend, of course, upon the spirit of its administration and the extent to which the labourers are themselves organized to protect their own interests. No solution will be satisfactory until the question of the indebtedness of the labourers has been completely settled.

I believe that one of the strongest arguments against labour emigration to Ceylon is the fact that the pay of the labourer in Ceylon is lower than that prevailing in Southern India. Economic causes will sooner or later operate against emigration to Ceylon if this state of things continues."

Planters' deputations from Ceylon and Malaya recently visited this country; and the Indian public has expressed itself emphatically to the effect that unless the grievances regarding wages and residence are set right, Indian labour will have nothing to do with Ceylon or Malaya. Mr. Polak rightly complains against the *tundu* system of indebtedness which once prevailed in Ceylon and the vestiges of which still remain and militate against the freedom of the labourer, virtually reducing him to a state of semi-slavery. A sudden drop in the prices of rubber has doubtless seriously affected labour conditions both in Malaya and Ceylon; but that is no reason why the plantation "coolies" should be subjected to starvation wages. The White planters ought to have expected lean years as they made huge profits in prosperous years.

Housing Revelations.

The latest issue of the "Labour Gazette" publishes some illuminating statistics regarding housing condition in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Karachi from the Census Report for 1921. Conditions in Bombay show a slight improvement on those obtaining in 1911 though they are bad enough, 66 per cent. of the population being compelled to live in one-room tenements, the average number of persons per room being 4.03. As against this the average in London's one-room tenements, occupied by only 6 per cent. of the population, was 1.92 in 1911. Conditions in tenements of more than one room show little difference between Bombay and London. The average number of persons per room in the former varying from 2.11 to 1.06 per cent. and in the latter from 1.71 to 1.03. The jugglery of the averages, however, will give but little indication of the extent of overcrowding in Bombay. Twenty-two per cent. of the population live in rooms with 6 to 9 persons and nearly 14 per cent. share their miserable hovels with 10 and more persons, sometimes within sight of 500 leagues of wind-swept, sun-swept sea and with palatial buildings cheek by jowl. Having regard to what the addition of one person after the limit has been reached means, it would have been better if the "Labour Gazette", instead of lumping together persons living in rooms with 10 or more inmates, had given graded figures of rooms having 11 inmates, 12 inmates, and so on, till the asphyxiation line was reached. The figures we are dealing with also eliminate the shelterless vagrants and persons whose occupation of a room is no more than a figure of speech. In Karachi overcrowding is still more pronounced, 32 per cent. living in rooms with 6 to 9 persons and 15 per cent. with 10 and more persons. When we hear of such hovels in Africa, we call them "Ghettoes" but the civic conscience of the people and City Fathers of Bombay and Karachi tolerates such conditions. Instead of chimerical schemes of reclamation, Government should give the workmen more houses, and decent houses and not warehouses as Professor Geddes has not inappositely described the chawls built by the Improvement Trust for the poor.

Season Ticket Fares.

We have on a previous occasion referred to the unfortunate decision of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company to raise the fares of season tickets by 25 per cent. The G. I. P. Railway Company has since made a similar decision. While the railway companies in England have substantially lowered the fares, and, in some cases, have brought them down even to the pre-war standard, the railway authorities in this country seem strangely indifferent to public interests. A British Official Wireless message announced the other day that "following on the recent announcement of the reduction of railway fares, it has now been decided by the under-ground group to carry out a scheme of reduction in fares which will apply to the underground railways, trams, and omnibuses in the London area." The Secretary of the Indian Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association sends us figures showing an appreciable reduction in the new fares as compared to the old ones on many railways in England, including the Central London Railway. While the old fares cost 9d. to travel for example, from Ealing to the Lancaster Gate, the new fares would cost 7d. Do the financial causes operating upon the working of the railways in England differ so very widely from those prevailing in India as to permit the enhancement of fares? Even a small increase in the season ticket fares—and in the present case it is unreasonably large—is bound to have far-reaching effects on the health and development of the city. The congestion in the city is sought to be lessened by developing the suburbs. But when the journey to the suburbs, besides being uncomfortable on account of large crowds in trains, becomes expensive, residence in suburbs for the poor and the middle classes must lose its attraction. No-one but a sympathetic spectator on a passenger himself can have an adequate idea of the "pleasures" of third class travelling in local trains on either line, as the railway carriages get crammed with passengers from station to station. The administration of the Bombay suburban railways is unsatisfactory and the authorities have been indifferent to all appeals to set it right. What the travelling public expects is not an increase in fares but due attention to their convenience. They have too long tolerated consistent ignoring of their elementary rights by the railway authorities. The protest meeting held on Saturday under the auspices of the Clerks' Union should serve as a warning to the authorities. We are glad to see that the Corporation has taken in the matter.

INDIAN FINANCE.

CUT DOWN THE DEBT.

IV.

The analysis of the Interest charge given in the latest Budget statement deserves careful notice:—

Item.	Budget Charge.	Real Charge.
Interest on Total Debt:—		
India ..	..Rs. 19,94,50,000	Rs.19,94,50,000
England	..(£ 8,298,100) (Rs. 8,29,81,000)	,, 12,44,71,500
Total	Rs.28,24,31,000	Rs.32,39,21,500
Interest on Savings Books	2,24,81,000	2,24,81,000
Interest on Other Items ..	98,82,000	98,82,00
Sinking Fund Charge:—		
India ..	.. 1,54,00,000	1,54,00,000
England	..(£ 500,000) (Rs. 75,00,000)	75,00,000
Grand Total	Rs.33,76,94,000	37,91,84,500

The Real Charge.

The gross total charge on all kinds of debt and Sinking Funds thus amounts to Rs. 37,91,84,500. As the budget has provided only for an increase of new loan of Rs. 25 crores, whereas the actual subscriptions are near Rs. 50 crores, we must increase the likely charge by at least Rs. 1½ crore or Rs. 40 core in round figures.

The total charge on the so-called Ordinary— and presumably unproductive—debt in the accounts of 1913-14 given at £726,427 is equal to Rs. 1,08,96,705. As the receipts on account of Interest amounted to £1,352,119 is equal to Rs. 2,02,81,785, there was really a gain of nearly a crore. To-day the charge on ordinary debt is budgetted at Rs. 17.41 crores—which will probably exceed 20 crores; and the receipts are 1.26 crores only, so that the net dead-weight of unproductive debt is 16.16 crores.

Origin of Indian Debt-Hobson's Choice.

The public debt of India—both supposedly productive and the admittedly unproductive—as it exists to-day, is the creation of British rule in this country. It is at once compliment to and a criticism against British rule that the Indian national credit has been organised so well as to raise a debt of Rs. 900 crores on the total annual national income of Rs. 900 crores at most. The total debt at the close of the Company's era was Rs. 63.555 crores, every pie of which was incurred for the conquest of India. On the transfer of the Government of India to the British Crown in 1858, this debt, together with a payment of £12 million by way of compensation to the East India Company proprietors, was saddled upon the Indian Government. In strict justice India should not have been called upon to pay this debt. But it is perhaps now too late to rake up this old sore of injustice. The Ordinary Debt, which may be taken as equivalent to unproductive debt, was steadily reduced, till in 1915 it was only 3 crores. During the eight years after 1914 it has increased from less than 20 crores to nearly 500 crores—all due absolutely and exclusively to the European War. As India has always been made to pay for the wars on her frontiers, even though they were waged in British imperial interests, the justice of the increased War debt has no foundation. True a portion of this debt is due to a "gift" made by India to Britain; but the gift was neither freely made by representatives of India, nor were they consulted *ex omine* before the decision to make the "gifts" was arrived at.

The debt of Rs. 150 crores making up the War gift, plus the excess over the 1913.

(Continued on page 8.)

Previous articles in the series appeared in our issues of 1st, 2nd and 3rd instant.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

ALLEGIANCE TO ANGORA

NO ALLIED CONTROL OVER INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Constantinople.—General Rafet Pasha dramatically announced the change of Government before a meeting of the Allied Generals, to which he had been invited, to discuss the admission of the Turkish gendarmerie to Gallipoli, Chanak and the neutral zones. The Allies were prepared to agree to it, subject to Allied control.

General Rafet Pasha declined to admit the control under any circumstances, but he agreed to refer the matter to Angora. He added, after intimating his assumption of the Governorship of Constantinople, that he would respect the Mudania Convention and recognise the Allied occupation, but he would not admit interference with or control over the internal affairs.

Meanwhile, acting on the advice of General Rafet Pasha, the Administrative Council of Constantinople have met and unanimously decided to break off relations with the Constantinople Government and to carry on business in the name of the National Assembly, to which the chiefs of the Gendarmerie and the police have transferred their allegionce.

The *coup d'etat* is regarded as having greatly complicated the situation. The late Government, though powerless, was supplied with useful machinery for the exercise of Allied control. The substitution of the Chauvinistic nationalist agents is not conductive to smooth working of the relations with the Allies, who must continue to control the interests of public order and safety. The Commissar of Religious Affairs has resigned and requested 6 months' leave as a Deputy. This seems to imply that the Kemalist leaders are not so unanimous as is thought regarding the deposition of the Khalifa.

ALLIES AND CONSTATINOPLE.

ANGORA DEMANDS IMMEDIATE EVACUATION.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Constantinople.—The Angora representative has handed a note to the Allied High Commissioners, requesting the immediate evacuation of Constantinople and declearing that Allied military occupation has become useless and impossible now that the Angora Government has taken over the administration.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Constantinople.—Further details of the text of the Angora Note show that the Note says that following the abolition of personal sovereignty in Turkey the population turned enthusiastically and spontaneously towards the Government of the National Assembly. The latter does not intend to overstep the stipulations of the Mudania conference literally regarding the number of the gendarmes which can be despatched for the purpose of maintaining order and hopes that the Allies will give its demand a favourable consideration.

DEMAND REFUSED.

Constantinople.(Later).—At the conclusion of the meeting of the Allied High Commissioners and Generals, Reuter learns that a reply was despatched to Angora, categorically refusing the demand for the evacuation of Constantinople.

WARNING TO CABINET.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Constantinople.—It is reported to-day that Angora warned the Cabinet before its resignation that if the latter continued to exercise the functions, the Cabinet Ministers would be considered guilty of high treason. The former Prefect continues to carry out the administration, but the ministerial departments are being closed down. It is not yet known definitely whethtr the Sultan has reached a decision regarding Angora's edict. Demonstrations were held to-day in Stamboul demanding the Sultan's abdication.

TURKEY'S PUPLIC DEBTS.

ANGORA DENIES REPUDIATION.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Paris.—An official Turkish statement denies that Angora intends to repudiate Turkey's debts or to abrogate the administration of public debt.

SETTING UP ALLIES AGAINST TURKS

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Athens.—The newspaper "Patris" publishes a report that the Turks are planning a surprise occupation of the Gallipoli peninsula during a change of the Allied ships in order to confront the Allies with a *fait accompli*.

CONCERTED ALLIED ACTION ADVOCATED.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The "Times" principally dwells on the gravity of the position from the Allied point of view and says that the precharious bridge constructed at Mudania has broken down before Lausanne could be reached. It contrasts the action of the Allies and Greece, scrupulously carrying out the Mudania convention, with the action of Angora which has succeeded in circumventing one of the most important clauses and is apparently engaged in open infraction of the remaining stipulation. The paper, however, is of opinion that many rangers may be averted if the Allies agree to act immediately firmly and in unison.

THE SULTAN.

ABDICATION DEMANDED.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN STAMBOUL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Paris.—According to a telegram from Constantinople, the Sultan has refused to recognise the legality of the Angora Government's resolution dethroning him.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Constantinople.—Rafet Pasha has ordered the closing down of the Grand Vizierate and the Ministries of Interior and Foreign Affairs, but the War Office and Ministry of Marine continue to function under the direction of undersecretaries. Troops, police and Judges work under instructions from the National Assembly. Demonstrations are occurring in Turkish quarters and to-day a procession of students entered the European quarter followed by a British armoured car. It is understood that the Sultan refuses to renounce either the Sultanate or the Caliphate.

THE KHALIFA.

ELECTION SANCTIONED BY SHERIAT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

News about the action of Angora National Assembly in regard to the Khilafat is being closely followed by the Muslims in Bengal, but in the absence of fuller particulars than are at present available, opinion has not yet taken definite shape and hitherto there has been little comment in the Press. The "Bengalee" suggests that Indian Muslims have no reason to oppose the election of the Khalifa, on the ground that a combination of the temporal and spiritual powers of the Sultan has been a serious embarrassment to the Turkish Nationalists who have the best interests of the country at heart.

Dr. Suhrawardy, M.L.C., who was formerly at Constantinople in close association with the Young Turk party said, in an interview with the Associated Press representative:—"In view of the fact that Kemal Pasha has proved himself to be not only a great soldier and successful administrator but also a far-sighted statesman it is not likely that he would be instrumental in destroying such a sacred and ancient institution as Khilafat, which has been one of the mightiest bulwarks of the Ottoman Empire and a potent instrument of pan-Islamism, or even be a party to its destruction. I do not think he aims at the severance of the temporal and spiritual powers of the Caliphate but rather that he desires the severance of the rulership of Turkey (Sultanate) from the headship of Islam, for as Sultan of Turkey, a constitutional ruler with a Parliament consisting of Muslims and non-Muslims may have to sanction legislation which as the Khalifa he may be bound to reject. The Caliphate, liberated from the restraints and burdens of the Sultanate will be stronger than before. The Khalifa will be enabled to claim allegiance to his spiritual suzerainty of other Moslem States and will have the support of the Turkish State in his demands for the maintenance of the dignity of the office of Khalif."

Referring to the proposed nomination of the Khalifa by the Ecclesiastical Commission of the Angora Assembly, Dr. Subrawardy said that it was the Ecclesiastical Assembly of the Moslem world at which the representative Ulemas from India, Afghanistan and other countries should assist, which could decide the question of the election of the Khalifa affecting the whole Moslem world. As regards the attitude of Indian Moslems on the question he said he was communicating with Mr. Mozzam Ali in order to ascertain the views of the Ali brothers, Moulanas Abul Kalam Azad, Akram Khan and other prommenl Moslems who had suffered and were still suffering for their championship of the cause of the Khilafat.

Dr. Hussan Suhrawardy, M.L.C., said that the consensus of Indian Moslem opinion required the Khalifa in his person not only to be a spiritual leader but also a strong and independent monarch, powerful enough to safeguard the prestige of Islam. Any attempt to dissociate the Khalifa from his temporal powetr would be regarded with a great deal of misgiving by the Moslems.

Maulvi Ahmad Ali, a member of the Central Khilafat Committee, said that the appointment of the Khalifa by election had the sanction of the Sheriat. Once the Khalifa had been elected he could not be deposed as long as he was possessed of the administration and moral qualities ordained by the Sheriat. Thus it would be seen that even if elected the Khalifa, as the administrative head, occuupied quite a different status from that of the head of a Republic; the latter was generally elected for a term of years but that was not so in the case of, the Khalifa. Judging from the reported activities of the Angora Government, which had been up till now aiming at wiveking the dignity of the Khilafat, it would be too early to say whether there would be any necessity of convening a conference, representative of the Moslem world, for the election of the Khaifa. Further, it was doubtful how far such action would be practicable.

AN EGYPTIAN VIEW.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Cairo.—"Al Siassah," the organ of the new Liberal Constitutional party, reasserts Koranic law regarding the sanctity of the Khalifa' political power as a supreme dispenser of justice, and declares that the dispute probably will exert a deep influence on Muslim life—particularly in the Near East—and most particularly upon the essence of religion itself.

RUSSIA AND THE STRAITS.

TURKS MUST FORTIFY, SAYS TROTZKY

SOVIET AND DISARMAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Interviewed by the Moscow correspondent of the "Observer," M. Trotzky declared that Russian territories were still being invaded Rumania had occupied Bessarabia and Japan North Sakhalin, but Russia preferred negotiation to war and she was ready at any moment to renew the proposal for complete or partial disarmament. Russia had in mind the agreement for a simultaneous mutual disarmament in conjunction with her Near East neighbours or through a world conference. Referring to the Straits, M Trotzky said that Russia's intention was to prevent England from breaking through the Straits and thus to avoid the otherwise inevitable clash in the Black Sea. Russia insisted on the neutralisation of the Straits by an international agreement, and militar measures. Turkey should be entitled to possess an army and a fleet and to fortify the Straits.

STABILIZING THE MARK.

DIFFERENCES IN GERMAN CABINET

LONDON, Nov. 5.

A Berlin despatch says that the Reparations Commission is disappointed at the German failure up till the present to state what measures Germany is prepared to take to restore the equilibrium of the budget. The German Government had undertaken to suppl concrete proposals, but, meanwhile it appeor that the German Cabinet is divided on the subject. While the Minister for Finance Hermes, who represents the Conservative People's Party, favours the theory that the mark must grow worse before it can improve, the Socialist parties urge the Reichsbank to bring out the gold reserves and float an internal gold loan. Dr. Savenstein, President of the Rtichsbank, opposes this, however, as simply throwing good money after bad. The division of views of the Cabinet reflects the fact that only half the nation desires the stabilisation of the mark, which the agrarians and industrialists wish to avoid because the depreciation of the mark cheapens labour. The highest rate of wages of workers being 800 marks a day.

GERMANY PROPOSES BIG FOREIGN LOAN.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Berlin.—The German proposals in connection with the restoration of budget equilibrium mention five hundred million gold marks as the figure for the foreign loan.

EX-KAISER'S WEDDING.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Doorn.—In beautiful spring-like weather the ex-Kaiser's wedding was celebrated here to-day. The civil marriage service was performed at half past eleven in the lodge where the Princess Hermine slept. The Burgomaste read the service. The bridal pair signed the register as:—"Wilhelm the Second" and "Hermine von Reuss." A procession was the formed and proceeded to the castle. They ascended the gorgeously decorated stairs, which were lined by the household staff to the main hall where the religious ceremony was performed by Dr. Voger, the Court Chaplain of Postdam. The bridal pair sat on two crimson-upholstered gilt chairs, which were draped with gilt covers and decorated with crowns, in front of the pulpit, while relations and witnesses formed up, in fours, behind.

After the service, a reception was held in the ex-Kaiser's smoking room. Lunch followed with the ex-Kaiser and his bride at the head of an oblong table, with guests along both sides. A silver model of St. George slaying the Dragon occupied the end opposite the ex-Kaiser. The centre piece consisted of a massive ornament two feet high, engraved "W I R." The whole table service was silver and red roses were strewn everywhere. The presents included flowers from the Queen of Holland. The Junker Order of St. John of which the ex-Kaiser is the head, sent a souvenir, explaining that poverty prevented an expensive present.

FUTURE OF SULTANATE.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

While further elucidation of the meaning of Angora Government's intention in connection with the Sultanate is anxiously awaited, newspapers emphasise the gravity of the position in its broad outlines. The "Daily Telegraph" refuges to believe that Southern Mohamedans for a moment will accept the new doctrine. The newspaper forestalls any plea that the office of the Khalif was originally nominally elective by the whole body of the Faith, by pointing out that any oecumenical election is now out of question. To attempt it would be to emphasise the further political schism between jarring sects for whom the hereditary Khalifate has long been the chief and only bond of union.

BURIAL OF THE LATE JEMAL PASHA

The body of the late Jemal Pasha was brought to Erzerum by way of Kumru, together with the bodies of his Aides-de-Camp Musret Bey and Therin Bey and their funeral took place with a suitable concourse. Their tombs had been prepared close to the tomb of the late Damad Hafiz Haggi Bey.—Al-Liwa ul-Misri ("The Egyptian "Standard").

AT THE THRESHOLD.

CHANCES OF PARTIES.

SOME UNOPPOSED RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The total of unopposed returns is 59, of which 42 are Conservatives, including 10 Irish Unionists, 7 National Liberals, 5 Liberals 4 Labour, and 1 Nationalist. The names include those of Sir William Joynson Hicks, Under Secretary for Overseas Trade, Sir Steel Maitland, Col. Walter Guinness, Under Secretary for War, and the Deputy Speaker J. Fitzalan Hope.

The Parliamentary candidates, nominated on Saturday, excluding those for the combined English and Scottish Universities, totalled 1,426. The Conservatives number 461, Labour, 414; Liberals, 336. National Liberals, 135; Independents and others 67 and Irish Unionists 13.

RECORD DAY OF POLITICAL ORATORY.

DELHI, Nov. 6.

The nomination of candidates yesterday for the forthcoming General Election produced few surprises. Yesterday held the record for political oratory. Leaders of all the parties made speeches—Mr. Bonar Law Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Austin Chomberlain, Lord Birkenhead, Lord Grey, Mr. Asquith, Lord Derby, and Mr. J. H. Thomas. The Prime Minister defined his policy. Referring to Foreign Affairs, he said on the coming Conference upon the Turkish question depended the peace and tranquility of the Balkans and the prevention of the indescribable horrors.

"You can only do the work by trusting the man who has all the strings in his hands," declared Mr. Bonar Law. His intention was to leave the direction of foreign policy to the man who had done it well—Lord Curzon. The Prime Minister criticised severely the Labour plans for a levy on capital, as did also Mr. Asquith and Lord Grey in their speeches. Mr. Lloyd George urged the need for a strong body of independent men in the new parliament, and Mr. Chamberlain supporting him, pleaded for co-operation by Moderates, irrespective of party ties.—B. O. W.

JEWISH NATIONAL HOME.

LORD HEADLEY'S PLEA FOR ABANDONMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 5.

Muslims welcomed the Emir Abdullah of Trans-Jordania at the Woking Mosque today.

Lord Headley, President of the British Muslim Society, in the course of an address, stated that in fraternal co-operation with the British nation and the best of Islam, they recognised that there existed brighter prospects of world's peace and prosperity than hitherto. He earnestly prayed that the Government would cease to countenance forcing on the many the will of the few, which in Palestine was giving cause for evergrowing anxiety. He hoped with the rest of the Muslim world that the Government would cease to pursue the policy of creating a Jewish National Home out of the homes of another race.

[Note.—The Emir Abdullah, ruler of Trans-Jordania, arrived in London on October 15, on a visit to this country as the guest of the British Government.

To a Reuter correspondent he stated that the chief subject of discussion with the Government would be that of the independence of Trans-Jordania. His second reason for coming was to explain the needs of his country and to secure sympathetic assistance for setting up an independent Arab State.]

"SHORT SIGHTED VIEW."

"SWARAJYA" ON C. D COMMITTEE REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

Commenting on the report of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee, "Swarajya" says the Committee have very rightly come to the conclusion that the country is not yet sufficiently prepared for Mass Civil Disobedience. The recommendation with regard to this vital question, however, takes merely a short-sighted view and does not deal with the possibility of organising such a movement at any future time. This is not only a grave error of political judgment, but it involves a distinct going back on the great policy, which Mahatma Gandhi enunciated.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Lord Mayor of London formally unveiled and received on behalf of the city a memorial consisting of a bronze statue to the memory 22,000 men of the Royal Fusiliers, who fell in the great war. The Regiment was almost entirely recruited from London and had a magnificent war record. —B. O. W.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

COMMITTEE'S LIMITED RECOMMENDATION.

COUNTRY NOT READY FOR NO-TAX CAMPAIGN

The following are the views of the Congress Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee on the question of Civil Disobedience:—

THE SITUATION.

In the previous chapters we have passed in rapid review the History of Non-co-operation from its inception to the present time, the victories it has won and the reverses it has suffered. We have also traced the course of the Government policy of severe and reckless repression to stifle the movement by every means in its power. It is not easy to determine with any approach to exactitude the balance of gains and losses on each side. The Government and its supporters claim a decisive victory but while proclaiming from house tops that non-co-operation is dead they look over their shoulders to make sure that the non-co-operator is not actually upon them even as they speak. The latter fully conscious of his strength and confident of ultimate success lays no claim to complete victory. There is no victory for him till the Government of the country passes into the hands of the people of the country. What then is the true position at the present moment? Let us sum up briefly.

POSITION OF CONGRESS.

The Congress worker after holding his own for two long years against a mighty Government, despite heavy casualties finds himself suddenly checked at the very moment he, rightly or wrongly, believes that he is ready to deliver the final blow, and is practically told (for the best of reasons if it conceded) to begin again, with no guarantee that he will not be similarly checked at the end of the second course of preparation by some individuals losing their heads in one or more outlying parts of this vast country. A couple of weeks later public feeling asserts itself at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee and in response to it the right to regulate individual civil disobedience, aggressive and defensive, hitherto vested in Provincial Committees is restored to them. Soon after this Mahatma Gandhi goes to gaol, leaving behind a strict injunction against demonstration of any kind whatever. That injunction is too sacred to be disregarded but the modification of the Bardoli resolution secured at Delhi provides a wide enough outlet for the pent up feelings of the people as well as full opportunity for a strenuous prosecution of the constructive programme. That outlet is effectually closed by the Working Committee almost immediately after Mahatmaji's incarceration and the concession grudgingly made at Delhi is practically withdrawn by the grave warning to Provincial Committees (dictated no doubt by considerations of the highest prudence at that particular juncture) "against any hasty use of the powers conferred upon them in respect of individual civil disobedience. whether defensive or aggressive" (Appendix XI K.) The worker whose zeal was tempered with a love of excitement finds himself ill at ease with what he considers to be the humdrum part of the work and takes little interest in it. The worker fired with a genuine enthusiasm sharpened by the love of the work for its own sake falls an easy prey in the hands of the police who pick him up wherever he is found carrying on his innocent activities, under one of the convenient sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure or even without the trouble of appearing to act under colour of law. The All-India Committee again meets at Lucknow and finding it to be the general sense in the country that a step forward should be taken appoints this Enquiry Committee to go into the question and report on the situation after a full investigation. The country now awaits a proper lead from the All-India Committee. This is one side of the picture.

POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Government mistakes the Bardoli resolution as a sign of weakness and interpreting the modification made at Delhi as an index of the waning popularity of Mahatma Gandhi lays violent hands upon him It is further encouraged by the calm ond quiet atmosphere which prevails after the arrest to accelerate the speed as well as the severity of repression, making it almost impossible in many provinces for any constructive work to be peacefully done. Knowing full well that such enforced quiet can never secure the contentment of the people it hopes, after the manner of all alien and despotic Governments, to keep them under its heel by terrorism, and there is a constant display of the might of the Empire, the military and the armed police are in evidence everywhere. The members of the Legislatures, who were in the beginning potted and pampered, having after repeated trials been found sadly wanting in influence over the people are now relegated to the position which is theirs under the Reforms and treated with scant courtesy, little short of utter contempt. When scolded in the council chamber for exercising their undoubted rights even under the shadowy Reform their loyalty to the constitution so dear to them, suggests a meek submission to further castigation in the antechamber of the Government House as a fitting expiation for their attempt at independence and a prudent move to secure a fresh lease of life. The Government based on physical might and incapable of recognising the existence in the universe of a superior force tries to believe that non-co-operation lies prostrate at its feet. The necessity for permitting its spoilt child, the councillor, occasionally to tread on its toes having thus disappeared and with it the desirability to spare the rod, it reminds him that his 'prospects' depend on its own good will, euphemistically described as the good will of the British Nation and dismisses him with a broad hint that he might do worse than acquiesce in the legislation desired by it. After these achievements it makes an effort to settle down but feels uneasy at the near approach of the new elections and realizing that the non-co-operator has the support of the country behind him threatens him with terrible consequences if he dared to wreck the reforms. Convinced in its heart of hearts that the non-co-operator is not made of the soft material found in the composition of the obsequious councillor, the Government also awaits the decision of the All-India Committee for its own purpose—the forging of new weapons to meet the new situation. This is the other side of the picture.

NO CHANGE FOR ITS OWN SAKE.

There is a general demand for some decisive step without any definite suggestion as to the direction in which it is to be taken. We fear that such a vague demand is consciously or sub-consciously based on the single desire to enthuse the worker, who without caring to consider the immense potentialities of the Bardoli resolution has allowed his zeal to abate. We may say at once that we are not influenced by any such desire and our answer to it is to be found in the following words of Mahatma Gandhi:—

"Some friends argue that in order to continue the struggle the people need some stimulant. No person or nation can be kept alive merely upon stimulants. We have had much, too much, of it latterly. And the antidote now is a depressant. It therefore depression follows the cessation of all aggressive activities and people forsake us, it would not only not hinder our cause but help it. Then we shall not have to shoulder the responsibility for a Chauri Chaura. Then we would go forward with a steady step without any danger of having to look back. If however we can survive the depression and keep the people with us, we shall have positive proof that the people have caught the message of non-violence and that the people are as capable of doing constructive work as they have shown themselves capable of doing destructive work. Whatever the result, the present excitement must be abated at any cost."

("Young India," March 2nd, 1922.)

The step to be taken must therefore be one called for by the actual need of the hour and not merely to satisfy the desire for change however general it may be.

DECISIVE STEP NEEDED.

The evidence given before us shows that there is not only a general desire but a pressing need for some form of civil disobedience to be adopted, without which it is difficult to advance the constructive work and carry on the normal activities of the Congress in the face of the determined opposition set up by the Government at every step. There is a very large number of witnesses who believe in constructive work both on its own merite and as a means of preparing the people for mass civil disobedience. The majority of these consider the immediate adoption of defensive individual civil disobedience in some form on a large scale to be necessary for the vigorous prosecution of the work. Only a few can think of the constructive programme as a thing apart from mass civil disobedience and quite sufficient in itself for the ultimate attainment of Swarajya. Fewer still have any hope of the success of the constructive programme without the adventitious aid of individual civil disobedience, offensive or defensive, from time to time as occasion arises. Then we have a class of witnesses who while they fully appreciate the importance of constructive work do not believe in it as an essential step either towards civil disobedience or the attainment of Swarajya.

It will thus be seen that the need for some definite action is clearly established. The only question is what is to be the nature of that action and which of the various proposals made is the most suitable.

We shall first take mass civil disobe-

(Continued on page 9)

EAST AFRICA LETTER.

SYMPATHY FOR INDIAN SUFFERINGS

NO DIVALI CELEBRATION.

ENTHUSIASM FOR KHADI.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ZANZIBAR, Oct. 25.

The 18th of October this time fell on the first day of the Diwali holidays. A mass meeting was held at the Arya Samaj Mandir under the auspices of the Hind Hitechhu Mandal Mr. Biharilal N. Anantani was in the chair. Tht speaker dealt mainly on the Sikh sufferings and their spirit of non-violence. The Indian mail having reached Zanzibar only the previous day the photographs of the passive resister Akalis publish-ed in Indian papers, especially the "Indepen-dent" of Allahabad were placed for public view. Many people including women kissed the pictures with tears in their eyes. The President exhorted the public not to celebrate Diwali when so many were suffering in India and when the Nation was not in a mood for holidays. He appealed to the people to spend the money thus saved in subscribing to the fund in aid of the Gujarat Vidya Pith. A large sum of money was instantly collected.

This eloquent appeal had a very good effect on the public this year. Zanzibar is known to be a place where Diwali is observed with very great sentiment. Foreign consuls, Arabs, Mahomedans, and other European re-sidents of the place used to visit the Hindu shops in greetings. The Hindu merchants used to decorate their shops very elaborately and illuminate them with electric lights. Fire crackers used to be distributed to such an extent, that next morning, on the New Year day, people passing along the streets found heaps of used firecrackers reach-ed as far as their knees. This year all were disappointed. The shops had the pictures of the Indian National leaders, Mahatma Gandhi especially. There were no decorations, no lights and everywhere Khadi reigned supreme.

Large boards of Khadi were placed every where in the Bazar exhorting people not to the first time in Zanzibar that women and girls organized a deputation to visit Hindu shops to beg money for the Vidya Pith. They were very successful and it is estimated that in one night they collected more than a thousand rupees. That was for the first time in Zanzibar that women thus came out for public work.

On the new year day, the Dhedas, the depressed class in Zanzibar, held a meeting where leaders were invited. They collected in this meeting some 251 rupees and paid in aid of the Gujarat Vidya Pith—so fast is the wave of Nationalism spreading in Zanzibar, a place 2300 miles distant from India.

INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

After so many efforts on the part of the public institutions in India an Indian Trade Commissioner for East Africa was appointed about 10 months back. He is an Indian civilian, a man of great experience. It was decided that a competent Indian with good knowledge of East African trade would be appointed as his assistant. He was to have been trained for the trade commissionership itself. But so far no one has been appointed.

It is rumoured that the Government of India will shortly abolish the trade com-missionership for want of funds. It is re-grettable if this useful post is abolished.

GERMAN CURRENCY NOTES.

As I mentioned before the declaration by the Government in the ex-German East Africa now known as the Taganyka territory that they would give 1½ per cent dividend for German currency notes has produced very great disappointment and indignation and Indians have refused to accept the dividend thus declared. Indians have lacs of such notes. It is alleged that some officers are given priority on these claims and there is no reason why Indians should be neglected? It was expected the Viceroy would give some information on this vital subject, but he has refrained from touching on this subject. It is hoped the Press in India would take up this matter strongly and move the Govern-ment of India in the matter.

ECONOMIC.

The season of cloves is in full swing and Bombay merchants have started speculation on a heavy scale. There is a very bad im-pression abroad on the voluntary liquida-tion of the Bombay Africa Trading Com-pany which was regarded with very great respect. It is believed the cause of failure is due to the want of an experienced Indian management.

There is a rumour, not altogether ill found-ed, that measures are being contemplated to introduce the Indian rupee again in place of the shillings in Kenya and Tanganyika.

EAST AFRICAN FEDERATION.

The High Commissioner for Zanzibar, Sir Robert Coryndon, pays his first official visit to Zanzibar on the 17th November and will stay here for 9 days. It is believed steps will be taken to elicit from him some information with regard to Mr. Churchill's plan of an East African Federation and the possibility of the inclusion of Zanzibar in it, against which all have protested. There is a move-ment to approach the Imperial Government to hand over Zanzibar for administration to the Government of India. This idea is based on a precedent, as it will be remembered that appeals from the civil courts of Zanzibar were upto very recent times used to go to the Bombay High Court. His Highness the Agakhan an authority on East Africa and especially Zanzibar has favoured this idea very much with trenchant arguments in his Book "India in Transition."

FIJI DEPUTATION REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 5.

The "Pioneer" understands the report of the Deputation to Fiji is now with the Government of India.

GURU-KA-BAGH AFFAIR.

EFFORT AT SETTLEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 6.

Udasi Mahant Mandal Punjab, Amritsar, have issued a communique suggesting that the Guru-ka-bagh affair be settled by de-bate between the S. G. P. C. and them-selves. The S. G. P. C. having failed so far to reply to these invitations the Udasin Mahant Mandal now issue three de-clarations. In the two they now insist on the S. G. P. C. coming out into the open for a public discussion of the matter with Udasi Mahants. These Udasi communiques are being widely circulated here, and are attracting much public attention.

GURUKABAGH.

203 FRESH ARRESTS.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 6.

Arrests at Guru-ka-Bagh on the 4th totalled 100 Akalis and on the 5th 103.

The Parbhandak Committee states that developments of the Guru-ka-Bagh affair are to be expected. They believe that Mahant Sunderdas is about to lease the lands surrounding the Gurdwara at Guru-ka-Bagh to some one else who will not ob-ject to Akalis, etc., making any use of the land. The police will then be with-drawn and arrest automatically cease. Following this will come the Gurdwara Bill. The Shiramani Gurdwara Parbhan-dak Committee then urge Sikhs of all shades of opinion to do their duty and sup-port the Parbhandak Committee in the de-termined resistance they intend to put up against the threatened danger.

HOME RULE.

MR. BESANT'S NEW SCHEME.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 5.

Mrs. Besant, in her lecture delivered to-night before a meeting convened by the Deccan Sabha, explained her new scheme of willing home rule. She said, she had pro-mised to call a conference of the leaders of all the parties including the non-co-operators, provided they consented to enter the Councils. This conference was to draft a broad and rough constitution the minimum demands of which were to be full provincial autonomy and complete popular control over the Central Govern-ment, excepting the army, navy, and Foreign Department. The leaders of the province were to call conventions, wherein schemes suitable to the respective provinces, based on the broad principles out-lined by the Conference, were to be further drafted. The electorate was next to be approached for its support, and when the schemes were carried through the provincial and central legislatures, they could go to Eng-land and ask Parliament to grant their demands. With the support of the masses behind them, the Parliament was bound, Mrs. Besant thought, to grant their de-mands. This was a constitutional solution which would being Swarajya to India with-in the least possible time. Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, who was in the chair, pointed out that Home Rule, without an army and navy to defend the country would never last long. Mr. Bodbole, M.L.C. character-ized Mrs. Besant's scheme as an ambitious one.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Nov. 6.

The temporary revival of monsoon, has given exceptional rain in the Punjaub and aided by western disturbance has caus-ed moderate cloud over a greater part of northern and Central India. The unsettled conditions in the south of the bay per-sist. The rainfall has been nearly general in Konkan, Malabar, Bombay Deccan My-sore, South-East Madras, Madras Deccan and local in North Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in lower Burma, South-East Central Provinces and South Hydera-bad. The chief amounts are:—Port Blair three-quarters, of an inch, Victoria Point one, Jagdalpur a half, Ratnagiri one, Marmagoa three, Karwar, Sholapur and Bijapur a half, Poona one, Chiltaldrug two, Bangalore one and a half, Mercara, Mangalore and Madura a half, Kodaikanal and Trichinopoly one, Salem one, and a half, Cotacamund a half, Cuddapah three-quarters, Bellary and Kurnool one and Nellore a half.

Forecast:—Extension in Hyderabad.

A Calcutta message of November 6, states Mr. H. E. A. Cotton, President of Bengal Legislative Council accompanied by Mrs. Cotton arrived this morning at 10-15 at Howrah from Bombay. They were receiv-ed at the station by the Secretary of the Legislative Department and some members of Legislative Council and were garlanded by Dr. Abdulla Suhrawardy, M. L. C.

Dr. Annie Besant is to visit Ahmedabad on Wednesday next when she will hold private consultation with the local leaders on the present situation and address a public meeting on "How to win Home Rule."

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE.

MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 6.

A meeting of the Working Cimmittee of the Indian National Congress will be held at 1 p.m. on Sunday, 19th November at 148, Russa Road, Bhawanipur, Calcutta.

TAMIL NADU CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

TIRUPPUR, Nov. 4.

The Tamil Nadu Conference opened to-day, delegates from all parts of the Pro-vinces attending Mr. P. D. Asher, Chair-man of the Reception Committee, in wel-coming the delegates pointed out the pre-sent programme was not intended to be merely political and demonstrative, but was really an attempt at the social and economic reconstruction of national life on spiritual basis of truth, justice and love.

Mr. M. G. Vasudeviah, President, in the course of his address, referring to Non-Cooperation movement, emphasised that their strength depended on firm adherence to the programme and faith in the same. Speaking of the Council entry, he said "God forbid, that this question be re-considered by the Gaya Congress." Elec-tions are far off and nothing has happened since last session of the Congress to change the programme. In his opinion the Coun-cils were mere blinds and the executive Government was the real body which declared laws it enforced. After enumerat-ing disadvantages attendant on the Coun-cil entry, he said the Moderates were los-ing faith and resigning. It would be disastrous now to divide the Congress on this question, a breach of faith with the leaders, who went to jail and a victory for the Government.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Editor, "Swadeshamitran" writes to the President of Tamil Nadu Provincial Conference, in-timating the latter his inability to attend the Conference and suggesting that on the vital issues regarding the future pro-gramme of the Congress, the Conference will do well to await decision of the All India Committee of the Congress and fol-low the same as all dutiful congressmen should.

POSTAL CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

The All-India (including Burma) Postal Conference which sat in Madras passed 94 resolutions covering a wide catalogue of employees' grievances. One of the resolu-tion says that statements made by Mr. Sarma in the Council of State that postal employees are now getting salaries at twice the pre-war scales are not borne out by facts as the average increase in pay of the post and R. M. S. employees resulting from revision sanctioned on the recommendation of the Postal Committee has not exceeded 20 per cent., as is evident from the figures furnished in the last budget statement. Other resolutions include those protesting against the dismissal of T. P. Mukerjee and praying for his reinstatement. request-ing the Viceroy to accept a deputation of representatives of Postal and R. M. S. employees to place before him their griev-ances, urging that the irreducible minimum demands formulated at the session of the conference in Delhi and re-affirmed at the Lahore session be sanctioned without fur-ther delay, authorising a committee of seven gentlemen to prepare and submit a memo-randum about retrenchment of expenditure in post office to be sent to the Inch-cape Committee, urging uniformity of pay and prospect in clerical line throughout India and Burma in post office, R. M. S. and D. L. O.

LANDLORDS IN CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 5.

Raja Durga Narain Singh of Tirwa pre-sided to-day over the Conference of Land-lords of Agra and Oudh when several Taluq-dars, and a number of Zemindars and many tenants were present. Principal resolutions related to the proposed additional taxation on land in the District Boards Bill. Reso-lutions urging for permanent settlement or to extend the period of settlement to 60 years and that the rate of assessment should not exceed 25 per cent. of income and that all new settlements should be deferred till final orders were passed on the settlement committee report and pro-testing against increase in irrigation cases were also passed.

Subscriptions to the extent of Rs. 37,000 in shares for starting a paper in the in-terests of landlords were announced.

SIND PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

LARKANA, Nov. 4.

The Sind Provincial Conference commenced its proceedings yesterday amidst scenes of great enthusiasm. Among those who at-tended were Mrs. Gandhi, Mr. Paul Rich-ard, Professor Vaswani, Acharya Gidwani and almost all Sindhi political workers. Mr. Rijhumal Lahori, Chairman, Reception Committee, in his address referred to the beginning of political awakening with the Khalifat agitation and said Hindu-Moslem relations, in spite of a fourfifths Moslem ma-jority, continued remarkably cordial. He believed the struggle for Swaraj would be a long one and needed patient sacrifice on lines of non-violent non-co-operation. They might change their front, but not their ground. He was against entry of non-co-operators into the Councils.

The president-elect, Mr. Abdul Jebar, a non-co-operating pleader and Khalifat leader in Sindh, delivered his address. In the course of his speech he said Hindu-Moslem unity must be carefully fostered and only non-violent non-co-operation was the method to attain Swaraj. He was anxious for his co-religionists to avoid cow-slaughter but he was for no coercive legislation. There was no geographical boundary to Muslim brotherhood, which was united for the Khilafat cause. He referred to the sacrifices made by the young patriotic Sindhis now in jail and paid a tri-bute to the non-violent heroism of the Sikhs in their struggle.

After the address the Conference proceed-ed to discuss and pass resolutions. A good deal of difference prevails in the Subjects Committee, regarding entry into the Coun-cils, which subject will be discussed tomor-row.

HASAN ABDAL INCIDENT.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE FIXES GUILT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 4.

In the course of a Press communique, the Punjab Government publishes the report of inquest and enquiry by the Dis-trict Magistrate of Attock into the accident that took place at Hasan Abdal on 30th October.

The District Magistrate says:—"The train was coming round a curve on a down grade of 1-100 at a speed estimated at 25 to 30 miles per hour. I travelled along the line in an engine, accompanied by Railway officials, having placed a man sitting be-tween the rails at the spot where the acci-dent occurred. It was evident from this inspection that the driver had no chance of seeing the men sitting between the rails until he came close to them. I then pro-ceeded to take evidence. The station master, Hassan Abdal, was in bed with fever when he received news that the Aka-lis were sitting on the line. He at once proceeded to the spot and informed them that they should leave the line at once and that the train, which was approaching, would not stop. They refused to leave the line and said that they had come to give sweetmeats and food to the Akali pri-soners in train and that they were prepar-ed to die. The Station Master started back quickly to the station to get his signal put at danger, but he had not succeeded before the train arrived.

The engine driver states that he was standing on the right side of his cab, that is, on the outer side of curve, and he did not see the mob till he was within fifty yards of them. He at once applied his brake and reversed his engine. When the train stopped, it was found that some ten men had been injured. The train was brought to a dead stop within about six feet beyond the front line of Akalis. The driver adds that he was threatened by some Akalis, who drew out their Kirpans. The crowd on the spot appears to have been from 50 to 150. The first five lines sitting between the rails were men and those behind were women. No women were injured.

The guard of the train states that his attention was aroused by violent applica-tion of brakes, which caused the wheels to skid. He went forward to the engine and found some men had been injured.

I then went to Panja Sahib, a local Sikh Shrine, which is in the hands of the Akali Sikhs. The Civil Surgeon rendered all possible medical aid to the injured, who had also been attended by the Sub-Assist-ant Surgeon. Ten injured were found and of these two were in a dangerous condition, one has since died. Five, whose injuries were not serious and who were pronounced by the Civil Surgeon fit to be moved, were arrested under section 128 Railway Act and were conveyed to the local hospital for treatment. Three, the extend of whose injuries was doubtful, were left under the Shrine. I find that the accident was entirely due to the fault of men sitting on the line and particularly their leader, and that every effort was made by the railway staff to avoid a catastrophe. The prompt action of the engine driver avoided a much more terrible disaster and deserves great credit.

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS ASSOCIATION.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF WAGES.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 6.

The Millowners' Association has written to the Labour Office to suggest lines for reduction of wages in view of general fall in prices and slump in the market. It is estimated that goods worth about 6 crores of rupees have been accumulated in the warehouses of the local mills.

DEATH OL RAJA MARINDRA CHANDRA SINHA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

The death took place early this morning of Raja Manindra Chandra Sinha at Paikpara Rajbati at the age of 24.

At the criminal session of the High Court on Nov. 6th presided over by Justice Wallace S. G. Rowles, an European, was charged with forgery of valuable security and using the same as genuine and cheating a merchant of Bangalore and fraudulently inducing him to part with his goods to the value of Rs. 13/4 and cash to the extent of Rs. 71/12. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted the two previous con-victions. His lordship sentenced the ac-cused to three years' rigorous imprison-ment on the first charge and to three years' rigorous imprisonment on the second charge. Under Section 420 I. P. C. the accused was sentenced to one years' rigor-ous imprisonment, sentences to run concur-rently.—A. P.

INDIAN FINANCE.

(Continued from page 6).

14 *standard of the military budget, amounting to over 150 crores more, should not in justice and economy be charged upon India.*

India's Counter Claim.

The seriousness of the proposals is not ignored. The force of solemn public en-gagements has to be recognised and the gravity of suggesting expedients or de-vices for securing justice to India without impairing the integrity of Government of India or the value of its engagements has to be admitted. But *the contribution of India in winning the War is not limited by the "gift" above mentioned.* She raised and employed for active military service nearly a million men of whom over half —552,000—were sent overseas. She sub-scribed heavily to the loans raised in Eng-land out of her Paper Currency Reserve, thereby not only weakening her currency position, but deliberately creating the temptation which, in 1920, in less than six months of Reverse Councils Sales, cost her 35 crores. In strictness, this loss ought to be made good by the party who had re-ceived the benefit. *But no demand for such a restitution is made,* not because its jus-tice is doubted, but because the Indian peo-ple are unwilling to rake up a most un-pleasant chapter of grievous mistakes and their bitter memories. They do not even ask for a restitution of the sums actually paid by India since 1917-18 by way of in-terest on a debt which should never have been incurred. Finally there is no need to mention of the numberless restraints on India's trade which prevented her from getting as much as her produce had a right to expect from the fortuitous combi-nation of favourable circumstances raising the world price. The eight years' exports totalled nearly 2000 crores which, assum-ing that the war restrictions served to de-press the price against India by 5 per cent. involved an actual loss of nearly 100 crores. But even this modest figure, taken along with the loss suffered by the sales of the Treasury Bills to meet the ruinous Reverse Council drafts, and the amount paid by way of interest and sinking fund on the so-called contribution of 150 crores, make up a total loss of 160 crores. A compen-sation for this loss is not demand but there ought to be no difficulty in adopting expedients for summarily reducing the burden of unproductive debt.

Britain must share the Debt.

The fairest and noblest, the truly Im-perial and strictly honest means would, of course, be for *Britain to take over that portion of India's debt which has been incurred on her behalf and for her bene-fit.* Britain is seriously considering—perhaps circumstances will compel her to consider—the total writing off of her claims, aggregating some 1,700 million sterling or more. Under these circum-stances, would it be unreasonable for India to demand, in view of the present state of her finances, that her national debt, equal to £200 million be either taken over by Britain or in the alternative, India may be allowed to write off that debt, when other countries do so? Sooner or later some policy of cancellation of interest and indebtedness would have to be adopted; whenever that policy is adopted, and debts are cancelled, the ultimate sufferers will unavoidably be the private individuals, who, trusting to the credit of the State, have lent beyond the paying capacity of the borrowers. It is a surgical operation which will have to be performed to save the world from a greater ruin. And it is precisely for this reason that it is better for the British Government to take over a portion of India's debt, and deal with it from the point of view of ulti-mate reduction as they think best. Eng-land is a sovereign Power free to adopt any measures: from increasing income-taxes and making a capital levy, to com-plete cancellation of the debts due to her own nationals—which, for obvious reasons, it would not suit India to accept for this country.

Lesser alternatives.

If England should refuse to shoulder this portion of Indian debt incurred for the benefit of England, the latter must at least support the Indian Government in less drastic measures for a summary re-duction of the debt. There are three alter-native measures, which, may be tried by the Government of India, singly or con-currently, for the summary reduction of the unproductive debt.

Tax- Sterling Debt.

The Government of India is at present unable to levy even its ordinary income-tax from its creditors holding the sterling debt. Pound 286 millions of India's ster-ling debt is absolutely immune from the Indian income-tax. The income from pub-lic debt is "earned," if the phrase can be applied in this connection without a mockery, in the country which has bor-rowed the money and pays the interest. By every principle of international juris prudence India ought to have the right to tax

er sterling debt. At the present rate of the Indian Income tax of 18 pies in the rupee, or 9¼ per cent, the net tax on the interest on the sterling debt would amount to £1.125 million or Rs. 1.68 crores.

Agricultural Incomes.

Another alternative, which ought to be tried concurrently, is the extension of the income tax to those incomes, which, under existing legislation, escape from it. *The agricultural incomes, beyond the subsistence minimum exempted ordinarily from the in-come tax, ought to be taxed at least at rates applying to other classes of income.* As-suming that 55 crores of land revenue re-present 10 per cent. of the total net income from land; and that half of it—Rs. 175 crores —represents the income of ryots living ha-bitually below the minimum standard of subsistence, there is still a taxable total of about 175 crores which escapes taxation tho' unearned and unvarying. Taking only the tax at the present figure of 9¼ per cent., another increase in revenue of Rs. 16.4 crores from such incomes may be expected. The total increase of income tax alone, with-out increasing the rate, but only extending the tax to incomes which are now unfairly exempted from taxation, would be Rs. 18 crores a year. This may be applied to a rapid reduction of the ordinary unproductive debt. If these 18 crores are funded, at compound interest at present rates, they would wipe off the whole of the unproductive debt of 300 crores in less than 10 years.

Special Capital Levy & Compulsory Funding

The last alternative that may be suggest-ed for a rapid and summary reduction of our unproductive public debt, is the adop-tion of a *system of compulsory funding and converting of the debt into lower interest-aring securities.* This may be regarded a mild form of capital levy which may made specially applicable only to those capitalists who have benefited by the increas-ed public borrowing. The compulsory re-duction of all debt incured during the War to a uniform rate of 4 per cent. would make a saving of about 8 crores a year.

On these recommendations, the Debt Ser-vice would be:—

Gross charge—40 crores.
Special Income Tax Receipts—18 crores.
Compulsory Fund Saving—8 crores.
Other Interest Receipts—1 crore.
Total—27 crores.

Against the Unproductive Interest charge of 17 crores a special provision is made, on these recommendations, of Rs. 27 crores. With the combined operation of compulsory funding and compound interest accumulation of surplus, India should, within 10 years, see the end of this section of our debt al-together.

MR, DAS AT AMRAOTI.

CONFERENCE WITH POLITICIANS.

(Associated Press.)

AMRAOTI, Nov. 6.

Mr. C. R. Das held a private consultation meeting with Messrs. Kelkar, Anney, Moonje and others of the "Pro-Change Party" in the morning. In the afternoon he held a similar meeting with others of the "No-Change Party." It is understood that Mr. Das had made up his mind long before and only waited at the express request of friends till the C. D. Committee report was out yesterday. He sticks to the principle of Non-Cooperation but proposes drastic changes in the programme. Especially, he strongly advocated entry into Councils for carrying Non-Cooperation there.

Yesterday evening, the local Social Club gave a garden party in honour of Mr. Das Mr. Y. G. Deshpande thanked Mr. Das and remarked that in Mr. Das the country had its guide philosopher and friend in the present critical times. Mr. Das after thanking the club said that he was a friend undoubtedly. However, he had left philo-sophy long ago, and as to his being a guide he was not sure as the country was divided.

A public meeting will be held in the evening when Mr. Das is expected to make a statement.

MULSHI SATYAGRAHIS.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Nov. 4.

Mr. Narayanrao Vaidya, of Nagpur, who was sentenced to six months' rigorous im-prisonment in the Mulshi Satyagraha, was released yesterday from Yeroda jail, along with seventeen other Satyagrahis. Mr. Narayanrao was received at the jail by Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Dr. Munji of Nagpur and other prominent men from Poona, after which all the Satyagrahis were taken in a grand procession to the office of the Saty-agraha Mandal. In the evening a large meeting was held in the Shivaji Mandir, under the presidentship of Dr. Munji in honour of Mr. Narayanrao and other Saty-agrahis. All Satyagrahis were profusely garlanded in the name of many institu-tions of the city.

In his speech Mr. Narayanrao pleaded earnestly that all energy should be con-centrated on the Mulshi struggle, the suc-cessful solution of which alone would lead to Swaraj after some more speeches supporting Mr. Narayanrao, the meeting dispersed.

Official and Personal.

Mdlle. Duflot left Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Sunday.

The Dean of Manchester arrived at Gov-ernment House, Ganeshkhind on Saturday.

A Ganeshkhind message says Sir George and Lady Lloyd were the guests of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Hayward at an "At-Home" at the Gymkhana Club on Saturday evening.

Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru delivered an in-teresting lecture to the students of the Hindu Boarding House at Allahabad on the 3rd instant on "Choice of Carder" and left at night for Delhi.

Two employees on board the S. S. "Torilla" were produced in the town police court of Tiruppur, charged with illicit pos-session of cocaine, and were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 each, in default another month's rigorous imprisonment.

At a special meeting of the Madras Corpo-ration on November 4th Sir P. Theagaray Chetty was re-elected President of the Cor-poration for the fourth time, there being no rival candidate.

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Wednesday November, 8, 1899, Page 3.

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CIVIL DISOBEDINCE.

(Continued from page 7.)

dience which is specifically mentioned in the resolution of the All-India Committee passed at Lucknow.

STRINGENT TEST OF PREPAREDNESS

The first and the most important general observation to be made is that if the stringent tests laid down by the All-India Congress Committee in the resolution passed at Delhi on the 4th November 1921, are to be applied, no province, district or tahsil in India, except perhaps Bardoli which was at one time declared to be ready, is fit for mass civil disobedience. It cannot be said of any district or tahsil that "therein a vast majority of the population have adopted full Swadeshi or are clothed out of cloth handspun and hand-woven and believe in and practise all the other items of non-co-operation." If the necessity or propriety of this test were not questioned we should not have felt justified in pursuing this question any further. But we find there is a body of opinion specially in Bengal which, while it attaches due importance to the desirability of fulfilling the conditions laid down, does not regard them as essential for a resort to civil disobedience. In view of this we shall refer briefly to the evidence adduced before us.

GENERAL MASS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

A reference to Appendix VII will show our general classification of witnesses on this and other important points. Of the various forms of civil disobedience referred to above what is known as general mass civil disobedience including the non-payment of taxes has found only four staunch supporters (Group A) out of the 366 witnesses we have examined and 93 others who have submitted written opinions only. It is hardly necessary to examine the grounds on which these four gentlemen think that the country is ripe to embark upon a campaign of such vast magnitude. The principal factor in determining the readiness of the people at large to resort to any particular form of civil disobedience is the readiness of the chief workers who have to bear the whole brunt of directing the campaign; and if we can find no more than four persons in all India to shoulder the responsibility we think we can without examining their evidence in detail safely ask the country to wait.

GENERAL NO-TAX CAMPAIGN.

We then have two groups of witnesses (B and C) numbering three and five respectively. The first of these advise the immediate launching of a general no-tax campaign throughout the country but would not break any other laws; and the second advocate the adoption of immediate mass civil disobedience limited to particular laws and taxes only. What we have just said about the first group of witnesses applies with equal, if not greater force, to the evidence given by these gentlemen and it is unnecessary to notice it further. Of the remaining 447 witnesses 9 (Group G) are against mass civil disobedience in any form on principle apart from the readiness or otherwise of the people to undertake it and the rest with the exception of a few who have offered no evidence on the point have given it as their considered opinion based on personal knowledge that the country is not yet ready to embark on general mass civil disobedience at present. Many of these latter class estimate the time requisite for the necessary preparation of the district or province which they come from at varying periods from 6 months to 6 years or more.

COUNTRY NOT READY.

In view of the recommendation we are going to make on the whole subject of civil disobedience we do not feel called upon to enter into these speculations. It is enough to state here that the country is not ready at present to undertake general mass civil disobedience or a general no-tax campaign in any Province or District.

The question of adopting mass civil disobedience in reference to a particular law and order or some local or provincial tax e. g., the Chowkidari tax in Bengal stands on a different footing and cannot be decided on general considerations. It is obvious that a situation may suddenly develop in a particular locality demanding an immediate resort to civil disobedience of this nature by persons thoroughly prepared for it. No hard and fast rule can be laid down for such an emergency and it must in all cases be left to the Provincial Committee to permit such civil disobedience after fully satisfying itself of the urgency of the case and the readiness of the people concerned to suffer all the consequences with perfect non-violence.

DEFENSIVE INDIVIDUAL CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

We next come to individual civil disobedience. The weight of evidence preponderates in favour of the type known as "defensive" which claims no less than 243 supporters who are ready to make a beginning at once. Out of these 112 are equally strong in favour of the aggressive form. There are 161 others who favour both forms but are not quite ready for an immediate resort to either. Lastly there are 9 who are opposed to both in principle. This short analysis will show that the Delhi resolution of the 24th—25th February last crystalizes the general effect of this evidence on the subject and fully meets the wishes of all the witnesses, except the 9 last mentioned. In permitting both aggressive and defensive individual civil disobedience generally in all provinces it satisfies the general demand for it, and in subjecting it to the previous sanction of the Provincial Committees it brings those, who are ready to begin at once, into line with those who are not, for it leaves the question of readiness or otherwise to the decision of the Provincial Committee.

But the Delhi resolution of the 24th—25th February applies only to individual civil disobedience and cannot include mass civil disobedience, even in the restricted form which as we have pointed out above must also be left to the discretion of the Provincial Committee. On a review of all the evidence and the circumstances of the country it seems to us that the best course would be to restore Resolution II passed by the All-India Congress Committe at Delhi on the 4th—5th November which gives Provincial Committees all the powers necessary to determine upon a resort to civil disobedience of any kind whatever and cancel Resolution I cl. 1 passed on 24th—25th February to the extent it conflicts with the earlier resolution with the reservation that general mass civil disobedience is not permissible.

WORKING COMMITTEE RESOLUTION EXPLAINED.

We wish here to make it perfectly clear that the warning uttered by the Working Committee on the 17th, 18th March last at Ahmedabad (Appendix XI. K) was never intended to restrain a Provincial Committee from permitting individual civil disobedience, aggressive or defensive, if the conditions laid down were fully satisfied. That warning had special reference to the very critical period of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest and even then was directed against the "hasty use of powers." Now that the country has successfully emerged from the greatest trial of endurance and self-control it could be subjected to by remaining thoroughly non-violent at the arrest and imprisonment of the great leader of the movement, the warning of the Working Committee has spent its force though of course a "hasty use of powers" is always to be avoided.

ILLEGAL ORDERS NOT BINDING.

Having regard to the determination of the Government, as evidenced by the action of its subordinates, to suppress every activity of the non-co-operator, whatever its nature, we are clearly of opinion that the normal work of the Congress should not be allowed to suffer under any circumstances by reason of any illegal orders that may from time to time be issued. The point we wish particularly to emphasize is that there is nothing wrong or illegal in the prosecution of the constructive programme as laid down at Bardoli and reaffirmed at Delhi and that any orders designed to interfere with the carrying out of that programme under the cloak of law can only be characterised as dishonest and can have no binding force whatever. Disobedience of such orders is not civil disobedience.

CAN BE RIGHTFULLY DISOBEYED.

It is evident that a law or order to have any binding effect must be legally in force and applicable to the given case; if it is not, there is no sanction behind it and there can be no question of civilly disobeying what is *ipso facto* void. On the contrary, it would be the legal right of the most law-abiding citizen in the world to ignore and disregard it altogether if it interferes with his business or the performance of his duty. For example, the Criminal Law Amendment Act, Part II can only apply to a district or province if a proper notification, declaring certain associations with in the district or province to be unlawful, is duly promulgated by competent authority. Suppose such notification is not issued or, if issued, is not in accordance with law, there can obviously be no offence under the Act. There are good reasons for holding that the notifications issued by the Bengal and U. P. Governments were not according to law. Again, take the very much misused Section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure which is applicable only to urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger and requires certain legal formalities, the observance of which is essential. Even when all the formalities are duly complied with it has only temporary effect within reasonable bounds. It is well known that a large per centage of the orders issued under this Section were wholly without jurisdiction and absolutely void; not a few being actually dishonest. No law has, to use the language of Mahatma Gandhi, been more "prostituted to serve the base ends" of the authorities than this section. We give in Appendix VIII the judgment of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh in a typical case of this nature. It is no matter for surprise that even after and in spite of this judgment, and in Oudh itself, orders of the nature held to be invalid by the highest Court in the province continued to be passed and were complied with in the belief that non-compliance would amount to civil disobedience which had not been sanctioned by the Provincial Congress Committee. The general impression among a large section of workers and Congressmen is that they would be resorting to civil disobedience if they refused to comply with any order of a magistrate or of the Police, good or bad, and it is this impression which has hampered Congress work on the one hand and accentuated the demand for the commencement of mass civil disobedience on the other. The "prohibited public meetings" mentioned in the example given in the note appended to the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee must be taken to mean such meetings as had been prohibited by a lawful order passed by competent authority; otherwise no question of civil disobedience, mass or individual, aggressive or defensive, could possibly arise. But the omission of this qualification, probably due to the obvious nature of it, has caused misconception. We desire therefore, to make it perfectly clear that civil disobedience, as we conceive it, has nothing whatever to do with illegal orders and that it is the indisputable right of every citizen to break them at will. At the same time we must not be understood to advocate the breaking of these orders by all persons and at all times without reference to the exigencies of the case.

REFERENCE TO PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES NECESSARY.

We fully recognise that it is difficult for those who are not lawyers to form a correct opinion about the validity or otherwise of particular orders, and would therefore advise a reference to the Provincial Committee before action is taken by individuals. In all such case the Provincial Committees would do well to indicate the lines on which alone action may be taken and further to make it clear whether they are advising civil disobedience or merely non-observance of an illegal order. It is not the case that all orders under Section 144 are invalid; if that were so, Section 144 would be superfluous which it certainly is not. We have thought it necessary to draw attention to this point with a view to remove a general misconception and to make it clear that our proposals in regard to civil disobedience do not apply to illegal and invalid orders which stand on a different footing altogether.

We trust that when these points are made clear there will be no further difficulty in adopting the right course whenever the normal activities of the Congress are interfered with.

WAY TO PEACE.

REASON, NOT ULTIMATUM.

BRITAIN NEEDS FRIENDLY TURKEY.

What is the reason for this rage of Mr. Lloyd George against the Turk? writes the "Morning Post" in an editorial. It cannot be due to religious reasons, for, after all, this country is the greatest Moslem power in the world. Nor is it due to considerations of high policy. We have had in the past twenty years many serious difficulties with the Ottoman Government, but we are certain that Turkey would never have gone to war with Great Britain if we had not happened to have been the allies of Russia. It was Russia, not Great Britain and France, that drove Turkey into the arms of the Germans and into a war against the Entente. There is no reason why Great Britain and Turkey should be enemies; on the contrary, there is every reason why they should be friends. What then, is the explanation of Mr. Lloyd George's dislike of the Turk? It is, to judge from his speeches, including the one delivered on Saturday, summed up in the word "atrocities." Yet such a battle-cry must sound strange to British ears in these days. A stateaman may have strong views on the taking of human life by exasperated and suspicious Governments. but if he is to secure any reputation and esteem he must apply these strong views all round. He must not palliate or ignore one set of butchers and storm and rave against another set. Yet that is precisely what Mr. Lloyd George has done. The Bolsheviks, for, example, have made in Russia torture, outrage, and death the normal instruments of government; their victims have been not the discontented and rebellious subjects of alien races, but the best blood of Russia, the most cultured of its citizens, the men and women who stood between the State and its submergence into barbarism. Yet Mr. Lloyd George has been coquetting with the Bolsheviks for years, has laughed at the scruples of those who were squeamish about shaking hands with murderers, and, moreover, once declared that his Russian policy was a "kind of Borstal system" for converting criminals into "honest, sober, decent citizens." There is not much impartiality in the Downing Street judgment-seat; the Bolshevik is offered conversion, the Kemalist extermination. Or, to come nearer home, there is the tragic case of Ireland. Mr. Lloyd George feels strongly on the sufferings of Greeks and Armenians, but his eloquence leaves the country unmoved. Yet supposing he had used the silver notes of his oratory in a plea for justice to the murdered men and outraged women of British blood in Ireland, would he have to contemplate resignation and seek by pathetic means to earn a fictitious popularity? Why should Britain rise against the crimes of Smyrna when her governors passed over in a discreet silence the horrors of Dublin and Cork? Why should we pity the Armenian, when for loyal British servants foully murdered there was not even the apology of an official tear? The Turk has his faults, but he is not the only master who sometimes sees red. Moreover, the British public have a shrewd suspicion that in the matter of atrocities there is little to choose between the Turk and the other races which live in his midst.

Mr. Lloyd George seems to entertain a distinct grievance against the criticisms which have been levelled against his policy in the Middle East. But there is nothing personal in such criticisms, and the chances are that what the Prime Minister resents is not so much their violence as their universality. His speech of Saturday indeed makes his resignaton not only necessary but urgent. The Marquess Curzon and General Harington have by no means settled yet the problems of the Near and the Middle East. On the contrary, they have only approached their discussion. The freedom of the Straits itself has not yet been secured, and the itself has not yet been secured, and there are looming up such questions as the relations and frontiers of Turkey with her Balkan neighbours, the status of Bolshevist Russia in the Black Sea, the future government of Constantinople, and the attitude of Turkey to the Arabs of Mesopotamia and Palestine. To settle all these thorny questions, one factor is of paramount importance—a friendly Turkey. But to secure a friendly Turkey we must reason and not threaten, we must not put ultimatums into the pockets of our Generals, but we must use those diplomatic means which were suggested both by our allies and our own Dominions. In other words, we must have a new Prime Minister.

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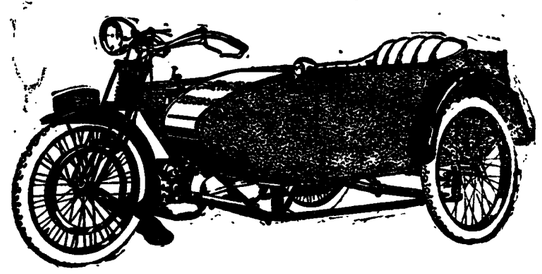

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COMPLIMENTARY LETTERS

Out of Thousands of Unsolicited Testimonials from Gentlemen in various parts and professions, regarding the efficacy of our medicine "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" supplied by us, only a few of the latest are inserted here.

GUSTADJI D. ANKLESARIA, E. C. P. and S., Urinologist, Imperial Laboratory, Ahmedabad.

I administered your specific "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" to several of my patients and I will fully endorse what you claim for it as an all round general tonic, and a first class blood purifier.
It is hamatinic.
It is a good nervine tonic.
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It is slightly carminative.
It increases the mental and muscular activity.
It is a good pick-me-up.
It is a good apetizer.
It does not interfere with a small peg of whisky.
It has no unfoward effect.
It could be taken without bias or prejudice with safety and certainty. It could be chewed or powdered and thrown on the tongue and washed down with water or aerated water or any beverage.
Please send four more bottles.

K. ZALIM SINGH, Adviser to Raja Sahib, Sheopur-Baroda Gwalior State.

Gentleman, I have got no sufficient words to praise the "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja." I should say it is the medicine which stands second to none.

RAMDASS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, near Webster Market, Mangalore, S. K.

I very much appreciate the miraculous effect caused by your medicine "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja" on administering to the patient.

S. VASUDEVA RAO, Station Master, B. N. Railway, Bhiwapur, P. O.

I used your pills S. K. M. to my sister who was suffering from CONSUMPTION which gave complete satisfaction. Please send one more phial.

REV. FATHER D. M. SILVA, O. S. B., St. Xavier's, N'Eliya, Ceylon.

I am glad to inform you that the last phial of S. K. M. you sent me has done a lot of good to the ASTHMATIC Patient. Please sent one more phial.

M. A. PATIL, L. C. P. S. Officer in Charge Dispensary, Manchikeri, Dt. Karwar, Bombay.

I am glad to inform you that the three phials of your S. K. M. which I got from you have given complete satisfaction to many of my patients. Please send one more phial.

M. KRISHNASWAMI NAIDU, Vellalayam.

I have the pleasure to inform you that I have given two phials of your S. K. M. to some of my friends for Chronic venereal complaints and they find complete relief. Please send me two more phials.

T. GOPALA MUDALIAR, Tirupakuil, Conjeeveram.

I used your S. K. M. for Chronic Syphilis and Gonorrohoea and I find a miraculous relief in a very short period. Please send two more phials.

Y. V. SAMIAH, Salem.

Your S. K. M. worked well in my body and I feel strong like before, have good digestion, lost all Rheumatic pains. Nervous Debility, and Urinary complaints.

T. VADIVELOO PILLAI, Andapuram, Salem.

Your S. K. M. has given me a very wonderful effect for Chronic Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility and it is this GOD send Sanjeevi medicine that has relieved me of this longstanding complaint.

P. RANGABASHIAM NAIDOO, Railway Mail Service, MADRAS.

I used your S. K. M. for Chronic venereal complaints and find a miraculous relief in a very short period. I have given the same pills to two of my friends suffering from ASTHMA and RHEUMATISM and I found a vast improvement in all respects of their systems. Please send two more phials.

S. VAIDISWARAN, Teacher, Pachiappa's College, MADRAS.

I find a miraculous relief in respect of my several ailments by the use of S. K. M. and I am now able to enjoy the pleasure of life.

C. V. SAMPATH IYENGAR MUNSIF, Kavali, Nellore.

I used your S. K. M. with complete satisfaction. Please send one more phial.

M. SRINIVASACHARIAR, Head Tamil Pandit High School, Chidambaram.

I used your S. K. M. for my Sister, a chronic Collic patient of 25 year's standing. She felt the effect of it at the very first dose. Before she finished the phial she was restored to her former health, the disease having been completely eradicated. In my opinion your S. K. M. is invaluable and a boon to suffering humanity.

K. P. SRINIVASAN, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Dindigal.

I have used your "S. K. M." and I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy. Within a few days of my using the pills I have been charged with Fresh Energy. The specific has done in my case all that has been advertised of it.

SATISH CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, Zemindar, Milkipur Post, Fyzabad.

I am under the treatment of your "S. K. M." and they gave me considerable health in adjusting my system. It is a good Tonic for General Debility. I have recommended it to many of my friends. Consequently I ask you to send another phial of "S. K. M."

PULLAPANT RAMACHANDRIAH, Inamdar, Kurnool.

I am glad to inform you that I offer my sincere thanks for the wonderful effect of "S. K. M." None can compete with this Sovereign Remedy for all the diseases of which more important are Gleet, and Syphillis, of all stages and suppression of Menstrual Discharges. Further I congratulate you on the Miraculous and Successful cure of both cases. Really it is a Boon to sufferers.

G. DORAISAMI, Compounder, Natham, Ramnad.

I really do not know how to express my heartfelt thanks to you for the medicine you supplied for my patients. I can say really the medicine "S. K. M." is sent by Lord Jesus Christ to the sinful World to save the poor victims from their dreadful diseases. In my 8 years' experience in the medical line I have come across with so many preparations of medicines but I have not seen such a Wonderful Medicine as "Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja." Please send 10 phials more.

M. S. KRISHNAMACHARI, B.A., Secretariat, Madras.

Several of my friends and myself, have been using your "S. K. M." for over four months for Influenza, Lumbago, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and Nervous Debility, with complete success. There has not been a case in which it failed. I will call it Ambrosia. I sincerely recommend this to the suffering public as a certain cure for the above mentioned diseases.

RAJ BIHARI LAL, Sub-Registrar, Hapur.

Your "S. K. M." proved a complete success in almost all the cases. Please send 3 more phials.

KARTICH SANYAL, THASILDAR, Kallanganja.

I used your "S. K. M." for Nervous Debility with satisfactory effect. Please send 4 more phials.

GOPALACHARIAR, Teacher, Wesley College, Madras.

Your "S. K. M." gave me instant relief after many medicines have failed. I dare say that this marvellous medicine is a sure remedy and will be a boon to suffering humanity.

T. Govinda Nair, Auditor, Office of the Assistant Financial Adviser and Local Auditor, Basrah.

I had several obstinate complaints which had completely enervated me a physical wreck. By chance I used your "S. K. M." and it has made a New Man with a Real Freshness of Vigour and Energy. He who seeks your Asylum for remedies is really Lucky.

T. D. SRINIVASACHARI, M.A., M.L., High Court Vakil, Madras.

I find miraculous cure by the use of your "S. K. M." and I am sure it will really prove a God-send to the suffering public.

T. V. SESHADRI, Pleader, Chidambaram.

I tried your "S. K. M." with uniform success in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis and Dyspepsia of all kinds, vomiting and nervous debility of any kind and Asthma. This opinion of mine is based upon my solid experience for the past 5 years in various cases of ailments.

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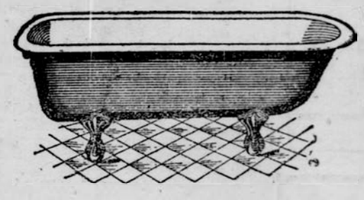

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